









## Going to Texas, Wisconsin

## Wallace Will Broaden Drive For Democratic Nomination

By Martin Waldron

MIAMI, March 16 (UPI)—Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, after his stunning victory in the Florida presidential primary on Tuesday, said yesterday he would broaden his efforts to capture the Democratic nomination for President.

He said at a news conference in Orlando that he would begin work in Texas on Saturday and would go to Milwaukee next Thursday to campaign in the Wisconsin primary.

Gov. Wallace won easily in Florida, taking an estimated total of 55,581 votes, or 43 percent of the total in the Democratic party. He took 75 of the state's 81 delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

All the Democratic candidates appeared agreed that the Florida primary had opened wide the contest for the nomination, and that it was headed for the Middle West, where the next two primaries will be staged in Illinois next Tuesday and in Wisconsin on April 4.

Humphrey Next

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, whose 10 percent of the Florida vote brought him in second to Gov. Wallace, got Florida's six other delegates.

President Nixon took 37 percent of the Republican vote with an unofficial total of 357,128.

In the Democratic primary, Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington

Yorty Bows Out Of National Race, Eyes Calif. Slate

LOS ANGELES, March 16 (UPI)—Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles removed himself as a serious contender for the Democratic presidential nomination yesterday, but he said that he would campaign to elect a Yorty-placed delegate in California.

Denying that he had become only a "token" candidate, Mayor Yorty, who ran at the bottom of the list in Florida's Democratic primary Tuesday, told a news conference:

"I'm campaigning in California, but I simply don't have the time to campaign in other states."

Referring to the Yorty-placed California delegate, he said he was having difficulty in obtaining necessary signatures on nomination papers, Mr. Yorty said.

"It is more like a favorite-son delegation devoted to the interests of California. You never rule yourself out completely because you never know what is going to happen."

Senator Repeats His Refusal

## Some Democrats Now Look To Kennedy After Fla. Vote

By David S. Broder and Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—Many politicians and political observers believe that the surprising results of the Florida primary increase the pressures on Sen. Edward Kennedy, D. Mass., to step into the Democratic presidential race as the most popular standard bearer of a divided party.

Sen. Kennedy, in an interview, declared yesterday that "the answer is no—my position is unchanged."

Sen. Kennedy, who is not committed to any of the Democratic candidates and who stoutly maintains that he is not a candidate this year, discounted the possibility of any significant write-in or "draft" movement that might be mounted in an effort to propel him into the race. "That is not a problem in my mind. I don't think that will happen," he said.

Nevertheless, nearly everyone who would comment, save the Democrats, on the race for President, said that it was the day before and that naturally increased the discussion of the strongest potential alternative to the contenders now in the race.

"If this situation continues up to May and June, there will be only one fellow who can take the Democratic party into contention with President Nixon, and that is Ted Kennedy," said Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, D. S.C., who is both uncommitted and personally friendly to Sen. Kennedy. Sen. Hollings said that there is no sign that Sen. Kennedy has changed his mind about running this year.

Sen. Alvin C. Crumpton, D. Calif., who is also uncommitted, said that he had heard more Kennedy talk in the Senate yesterday morning than anytime in the week since the returns came in from New Hampshire, the first of the long list of 25 presidential primaries scheduled this year.

From a variety of different points of view, there was uneasiness and surprise about Sen. Edmund S. Muskie's 9 percent showing in the final Florida returns, and the relatively low voter appeal of the other national Democratic candidates.

Some saw the Florida vote as a challenge to Sen. Muskie that he can meet the test with hard-hitting and successful primary campaigns in Illinois (next Tuesday) and Wisconsin (April 4).

Another Front-runner

Others saw the returns as increasing the possibility that Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., Henry (Scoop) Jackson, D. Wash., Sen. George McGovern, D. S.D., or Mayor John J. Lindsay may run strong in primaries ahead of and that one of them might emerge as the new Democratic front-runner.

Still others were clearly dismayed by the new turn in the Democratic race. A prominent labor union strategist, who asked not to be named, said it is necessary to await results from Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other industrial states before reaching conclusions about the 1972 campaign. But he added: "The goddam Democrats are doing everything they can to lose it."

Sifting in his Senate office between hearings on the TVA case and appearances on the Senate floor, Sen. Kennedy called the Florida returns a "setback for Muskie" but went on to say that the total result in all the primaries will determine Sen. Muskie's standing—not just the returns from one or two early tests. "He has to show voter appeal and strength, but I think he still has the strongest base of any candidate," Sen. Kennedy said.



PROTEST TARGET—Soviet Embassy press counselor Alexander P. Yevstafeyev, right, after he was attacked by a 17-year-old girl yesterday in Washington, D.C.

## Jewish Girl, 17, Pours Blood Over Soviet Diplomat in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 16 (Reuters)—A young woman member of the militant Jewish Defense League threw a quart of human blood over a Soviet Embassy official here last night at a diplomatic reception to protest the Kremlin's policy on the emigration of Jews.

A spokesman for the league identified the girl as Judith Sothoro, 17. He said the diplomat, Alexander Yevstafeyev, a press aide, had been forced to change his clothes during the reception at American University.

The spokesman said the blood had been taken from Miss Sothoro and two other students. Police refused to discuss the case because the girl is a minor.

## Federal Law Sought

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The State Department urged Congress today to make it a federal crime to attack, threaten or harass foreign diplomats.

Deputy Under Secretary of State William B. Macomber told a House Judiciary subcommittee that an increase of violence against diplomats in the United States had been "gravely damaging to the conduct of relations among states."

The delegate to the United Nations, George Bush, said the situation "is such that the United Nations cannot function at top efficiency."

The bill would make it a federal crime to kill a foreign official, conspire to murder or kidnap diplomats and to otherwise assault them or to attack property of foreign diplomats serving in the United States.

## President's Unit Recommends 'Real Choice' on Birth Control

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—The President's Population Commission recommended today that Americans be given "almost unlimited access to the means of preventing the birth of 'unwanted' children, including legalized abortion."

In a report that began to create controversy even as it was issued, the commission asserted that there are in the country millions of children, particularly among the poor, who were "unwanted" when they were conceived, although they may not be unwanted now.

The commission called on the country to avert such births by providing "a real choice between having few children and having many, parenthood and childlessness, marriage and the single state."

It said that, whether because of custom, poverty, ignorance or law, many Americans, particularly women, do not have such a "real choice" now. It added that giving them a choice would "undoubtedly slow our rate of population growth" and "accelerate the advent of... stabilization."

The recommendations provoked an immediate reply from the U.S. Catholic Conference, which said that the commission was leading the country "into an ideological valley of death."

President's Stand

The recommendations are unlikely to be well received at the White House. The President last April intervened personally to roll back a directive relaxing restrictions on abortions at military hospitals, saying that "from personal and religious beliefs I consider abortion an unacceptable form of population control."

The 24-member commission, whose chairman was John D. Rockefeller 3d, recommended specifically that present state laws be liberalized along the lines of the 1970 New York State statute, which permits abortions "on demand" in the first 24 weeks of pregnancy.

It added, however, "the administration that abortion not be considered a primary means of fertility control," and recommended a long list of other steps.

That the states "eliminate existing legal inhibitions and restrictions on access to contraceptive information, procedures and supplies."

That they provide such access for minors as well as adults, "because of the serious... consequences involved in teen-age pregnancy and the high rates of teen-age out-of-wedlock pregnancy and venereal disease."

That "in order to permit freedom of choice... all administrative restrictions on access to voluntary... sterilization be eliminated," the decision to be left "solely" to "physician and patient."

That "sex education be available to all, and especially" in the schools.

The commission was aware of the moral judgments that its recommendations are likely to provoke. It sought to have them judged on other terms as well. Thus it emphasized at one point

## Defense Ends Questioning FBI Informer

Mistrial Move Denied At Pacifists' Trial

By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 16 (UPI)—The cross-examination of Boyd F. Douglas Jr., the government's key witness in the trial here of seven anti-war activists, ended yesterday with defense attorneys confronting Douglas with discrepancies between his testimony and what he had said before.

Asked why his testimony included important information he did not give earlier, either in 1971 to the federal grand jury that indicted the defendants or to the FBI in regular reports filed in 1970 and reviewed by him in 1971, Douglas said:

"There's a lot of testimony I've given in this courtroom that refreshes my memory when I testify."

His reports to the FBI in 1970, the prosecution has said, are the key to the government's case that the defendants conspired to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, to bomb tunnels under federal buildings in Washington and to raid federal offices.

Douglas told defense counsel Leonard Boudin that he was not trying in 1970 to set up connections between numerous peace activists whom he would then report to the FBI.

Mr. Boudin then read to the jury several letters that Douglas admitted he wrote in 1970 while he was a inmate at Lewisburg, Pa. Federal Penitentiary and also was a full-time student at nearby Bucknell University, on a study-release program.

"I, myself, am about what Phil and Dan Berrigan are about," Douglas wrote to David Greenberg, on Nov. 24, 1970.

"Just in case you didn't know... I am a Catholic leftist. I would ask that you give me your opinion as to how you would proceed with such literature... maybe underground press. I have contacts, mostly in the East. What about our way? ... I hope to see in January."

Dual Purpose

The informer conceded that he wrote to William Davidson, a Haverford College physics professor, for a dual purpose: to inquire about admission to college and to get information for the FBI.

Mr. Boudin concluded his extensive cross-examination by reading a 1967 FBI document highly critical of Douglas.

U.S. District Judge R. Dixon Herman today denied without comment a motion for a mistrial by defense attorney Paul O'Dwyer.

Mr. O'Dwyer had argued that the judge has a "protective attitude" toward Douglas that "gave rise to an arrogance on the part of the witness which gave him carte blanche to engage in quarrelsome dialogue with counsel, take legal positions with regard to the relevancy of the questions presented and to usurp the function of the court in making what could only be regarded as judicial rulings."

State Department's Reaction

WASHINGTON, March 16 (Reuters)—The State Department today expressed confidence in Ambassador Watson.

Department spokesman Charles Bray declined direct comment on Mr. Anderson's charges or whether the department was conducting an inquiry.

"If you're asking whether the department has confidence in Ambassador Watson and whether Ambassador Watson will continue to carry out his ambassadorial functions and other functions in connection with the ambassador of the People's Republic of China, the answer is: Yes," Mr. Bray told reporters.

They said he appeared to be foaming at the mouth from white tablets he had been chewing, Mr. Anderson wrote.

Account Denied

Through an aide, Mr. Watson gave Mr. Anderson a statement that there was "no basis in fact" in the accounts of the incident.

Mr. Anderson said the incident raised the possibility that Mr. Watson "could jeopardize the Chinese-American détente and undo the good President Nixon accomplished in Peking."

"In Chinese eyes, drunken behavior is considered disgraceful," the columnist wrote. "The Chinese love good liquor and even play drinking games. But the man who gets drunk loses the game and brings shame upon himself."

Mr. Anderson said the chief stewardess on the Pan American World Airways flight from London to Washington March 9 filed a complaint about Mr. Watson's conduct. The columnist said, however, that Pan Am "hushed up" the report and ordered the flight crew not to discuss the incident.

He said the witnesses agreed that Mr. Watson was drunk when he boarded the flight in

## Gallup Poll

## Survey Indicates U.S. Public Favors Death Penalty, 5 to 4

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., March 16.—A simulated national referendum on the issue of capital punishment finds the public almost 5-to-4 in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder.

Public opinion on this issue is virtually unchanged since February, 1969, when a Gallup survey recorded opinions that almost exactly parallel this poll's results.

The high courts of two states, California and New Jersey, have recently struck down capital punishment statutes within their own jurisdictions. While this development might be expected to have some effect on public opinion, it may be offset by worry over crime and the continued belief by some persons that the death penalty will help deter criminals and reduce crime.

A Texas Court of Criminal Appeals upheld the constitutionality of the death penalty yesterday, but the decision had no effect on public opinion in this poll, which was taken before the court decision.

5-to-1 Ratio

Among persons surveyed who name crime and lawlessness as the nation's No. 1 problem, about five times as many favor the death penalty for murder as oppose it, in contrast to the much closer ratio among all adults interviewed.

Analysis of the latest findings shows that persons living in the nation's largest cities (population of one million and over), where worry over crime is seen as most pronounced, are most in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder. The ratio is 58 percent to 35 percent.

Easterners and persons living in the Far West are more likely to favor the death penalty than are persons living in the South and Midwest.

Men are clearly in favor of the death penalty, 55 percent to 39 percent, but women are closely divided in their views on this issue.

A majority of adults under 30 years of age oppose the death penalty for murder in contrast to the views of persons 30 and over.

The most dramatic difference in views is found between whites and nonwhites. A majority of whites (53 percent) favor the death penalty while only 24 percent of nonwhites do so.

A total of 1,567 persons, 18 and older, were interviewed in person in the survey.

Questioning by Angela Davis Eliminates Potential Juror

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 16 (Reuters)—Angela Davis succeeded where her lawyers had failed in getting the judge to dismiss a potential fourth and last alternative juror yesterday.

Miss Davis, a militant black and a Communist, is accused of conspiracy to commit murder and kidnapping as the result of a California courthouse gun battle in 1970 in which a judge and three other persons were killed.

After intensive questioning by Miss Davis, Robert Doran, a 35-year-old telephone company supervisor, admitted that he could not consider testimony from Communist witnesses impartially.

Miss Davis stood about 30 feet away from Mr. Doran and questioned him in a conversational voice while the 12 jurors and three tentatively approved alternatives jurors listened.

Right Arm Raised

As she raised her right arm with her fist tightly clenched in the gesture familiar to black power groups, she asked Mr. Doran: "What does that evoke?"

He replied: "Maybe the power of the black race to survive in this society."

She told Mr. Doran that the clenched fist had not always been a black power symbol and that during the Spanish Civil War it was "used to counteract this"—a Nazi salute, with her arm extended, palm down.

The clenched fist stood for "solidarity, affection and togetherness," Miss Davis added.

During earlier questioning, she asked Mr. Doran if he approved of the use of the word "pig," which some blacks use to refer to policemen. After he said that he did not approve, she said that the word was used in 19th-century England much as "cop" is now used.

151st Starfighter Crash

BOON, March 16 (AP)—West Germany's armed forces today lost their 151st Lockheed F-104 Starfighter when the single-engine jet crashed near its Memmingen, south Germany, home base, the Defense Ministry announced today. The pilot managed to eject safely.

Liberal Priests In U.S. Propose End to Celibacy

DENVER, March 16 (UPI)—A conference of liberal Roman Catholic priests passed resolutions yesterday asking an end to the Vatican law of celibacy and the creation of a ministry to homosexuals in prisons and big cities.

The celibacy resolution passed despite attempts of a Boston priest, the Rev. Francis J. McGann, to kill the issue. Father McGann said that the Vatican had shown no signs of relaxing its rule that all priests must be celibate.

The resolution, drawn up during committee sessions held since the conference began Monday, supported a transition within the church hierarchy "from an exclusively celibate clergy to a clergy which includes married as well as celibate priests."

The homosexuality resolution passed unanimously and was aimed primarily at treatment of the problem faced by prison chaplains and in certain urban areas where homosexuality was described as widespread.

## French Make Big Drug Haul In Marseilles

Seize 100 Kilos In Active Heroin Lab

PARIS, March 16 (AP)—French narcotics detectives today discovered a functioning secret heroin laboratory near Marseilles and seized 100 kilos of pure heroin in the third major drug raid within a month. The U.S. street value of the heroin was about \$25 million.

Police raiding the laboratory in Aubagne, 11 miles east of Marseilles, arrested Joseph Cesari, who was arrested in the same town with 100 kilos of heroin in October, 1964.

It was a particular success for the stepped-up French drive against hard drugs in southern France. A large proportion of the heroin smuggled into the United States is transformed from raw morphine base in mobile clandestine laboratories in the region and they have been notoriously hard to find.

5 Laboratories Found

Including Cesar's last arrest in 1964, only five laboratories have been tracked down in southern France in recent years. One abandoned installation was discovered in February, 1965. In 1969 a laboratory was found in the Marseilles suburbs containing 135 kilos of morphine base and 20 kilos of processed heroin plus the conversion equipment.

Three chemists were arrested and jailed for 15, 10 and six years. Police believe that many of the laboratories are sited for brief times in isolated villas in the mountains behind the French Riviera. The long winding roads in the area can be closely watched for any signs of a police raid.

Support for the death penalty, murder declined from 68 percent in 1953 to 43 percent in 1966, but since then the trend has reversed.

Following is the trend since 1953 when the issue was first covered by this poll on a regular basis:

TREND SINCE 1953

	Yes	No	Opinion
	%	%	%
1972	50	41	9
1971	49	40	11
1969	51	40	9
1966	42	47	11
1965	45	43	12
1960	51	36	13
1953	68	25	7

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## A Touch of Common Sense

Thanks in no small measure to the Baghdad Radio, King Hussein's plan for a federated kingdom of Palestinians and Trans-Jordanians appears as an anticlimax, with conspiratorial overtones. Many read into the account of the plan given by that Scheherazade of information services, maintained by the Iraqi government, a peace plot between Israel and Jordan which would divide the Arab states and sell out the hopes of the Palestinian guerrillas, and this first impression is certain to keep confusion alive. Yet King Hussein's plan was a modest injection of common sense into a situation polarized by preconceptions.

The king would set up a Palestinian state with some degree of autonomy for the Palestinians—including those on the West Bank of the Jordan, Old Jerusalem and, possibly, the Gaza Strip. This would meet at least some of the demands of the Palestinian Arabs, but would, at the same time, place them within the orbit of a moderate Arab state. Jordan's role in the Middle East, the viability of the Arab Palestinian community, and Israeli security would all be enhanced. None of these goals, unfortunately, are looked upon with any favor by the more intransigent Arab states, and they would require concessions by both Israel and the Palestinians which neither seem inclined to make. And in both Israel and the Arab countries

there is the suspicion that the king and the Israeli government have been working toward some kind of settlement outside the Jarring mission, the four-power talks and the U.S. efforts to reopen the Suez Canal. This suspicion, though rebutted by both the Golda Meir government and the king, will affect adversely any early efforts to use King Hussein's efforts in a constructive fashion.

This is unfortunate, because the persistent stalemate in Middle Eastern diplomacy needs no more obstacles or complications. King Hussein is suspect among the Arabs because of his stern action against the guerrillas and because he does, unquestionably, look forward to some accommodation with Israel—which is publicly anathema in Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad. Yet Jordan is a key to any such accommodation; it has closer associations with Palestine than any other Arab state, with the possible exception of Syria, and it could offer a framework in which to provide some political reality for moderate Arab Palestinian aspirations.

King Hussein's idea may come to new life when, and if, the territorial problems of the Middle East are approached practically. In the meanwhile, however, it seems unhappily true that it has only served as a peg for restatements of old, unrealistic positions by the rest of the parties to the Mideastern dispute.

## Florida: Now What?

Last week—and somewhat prematurely, as it turns out—we observed that Sen. Muskie's fair-to-middling performance in the New Hampshire primary could conceivably have the effect of liberating him from the tyranny of front-runner status and all its self-imposed restraints and obligations. Well, if he was liberated last week, the vocabulary of freedom hardly has a word to describe his condition after Florida. The senator's meager 9 percent of the Democratic vote in the Florida primary surely removed his last shackle; and in the Illinois and Wisconsin contests that lie immediately ahead, he faces a challenge that could be critical to his candidacy: namely whether he can stage a decisive comeback. Second perhaps only to the spectacle of a public figure confessing a sin on live television, the American public seems most sympathetic to the spectacle of a politician stoutly fighting his way back from apparent defeat. Sen. Muskie may not have a lot of chances left. But he has this one enormous chance.

Other candidacies and reputations will be put to different tests. We surmise that Mayor Lindsay will have to prove rather more cost-effective as a vote-getter, a turn-of-mind of the liberal-left constituency to survive many more primary contests. Sen. Humphrey, who did best of the orthodox candidates running in putting together the classic elements of the Democratic coalition, will be obliged to demonstrate a consistent capacity to do so, just as Sen. Jackson will be obliged to demonstrate that he can acquire a larger slice of the electorate than that part which doesn't quite have the courage of George Wallace's convictions. Those who are hoping that the next big multi-candidate primary (Wisconsin) will settle or at least somewhat clarify all these confusions and party choices, may be in for another disappointment. Some of the wiser heads in politics are predicting that not

until the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania primaries anyway—both on April 25—will the choices begin to narrow significantly.

We have saved the worst for last—George Wallace's splendid showing. It can be (and already has been) argued, of course, that Gov. Wallace took only about the same percentage of the total vote cast in both parties (around 30 percent) that he took in the state of Florida in the 1968 election. And from this and other data it is possible to adduce relatively reassuring evidence that the Wallace vote may be a kind of given, a hard-core constant that does not necessarily presuppose a growing momentum for his candidacy. If such perspective should have the effect of discouraging some of the other Democratic candidates from any inclinations they might have to appropriate some of the governor's outrageous appeals, it could be useful. But we think it is equally important just now for those Democrats who are not George Wallace to face up to the importance of his candidacy and of the principal issue on which he will be playing.

That there remains at this time within the electorate a profoundly split collective personality on matters of race and school was demonstrated by the Florida votes on two separate referenda—one to restore school desegregation in practice, the other to endorse it in principle for just as members of Congress have lately been winning votes to provide support for desegregating schools with votes to prevent those schools from desegregating, so the Florida voters supported both moves. The strange combination of passion and ambiguity that marks the public response to this issue, taken together with Gov. Wallace's effort to heighten the passion and eliminate the ambiguity, represents a principal and growing challenge to all of the Democratic candidates, to the party as a whole and especially to whomever the party nominates.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Hussein and Western Jordan

King Hussein's newly announced plan could perhaps fit the main Jordanian and Israeli interests. It is conceivable that Israel, as proposed by the "Allon Plan," would retain military positions along the Jordan but leave the administration of the West Bank territory to the new federation. The principal obstacle would be the excessive emotional load placed on Jerusalem by both sides.

According to all available information, however, the people of the Israel-occupied part of Jordan have experienced a kind of political development under the occupation which has steadily estranged them from the Jordanian monarch. Today it is uncertain, at best, whether a majority of them would be willing to join a federation under Hussein's rule. The local elections soon to be

held there under Israeli auspices may shed some light on the present political loyalties of the region's Arab inhabitants.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Hussein's purpose is perfectly straightforward: By developing and giving fresh authority to his earlier hints of West Bank autonomy he is playing his strongest card in the municipal elections which the Israelis have decided to hold in the West Bank at the end of this month.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

You can't sell what you don't own. King Hussein's plan... is only a dream. Certainly Israel won't make any concessions (let alone how out politically) unless it gets a guaranteed good deal in return. And Hussein is in no position to deliver the goods.

—From the *Daily Mail* (London).

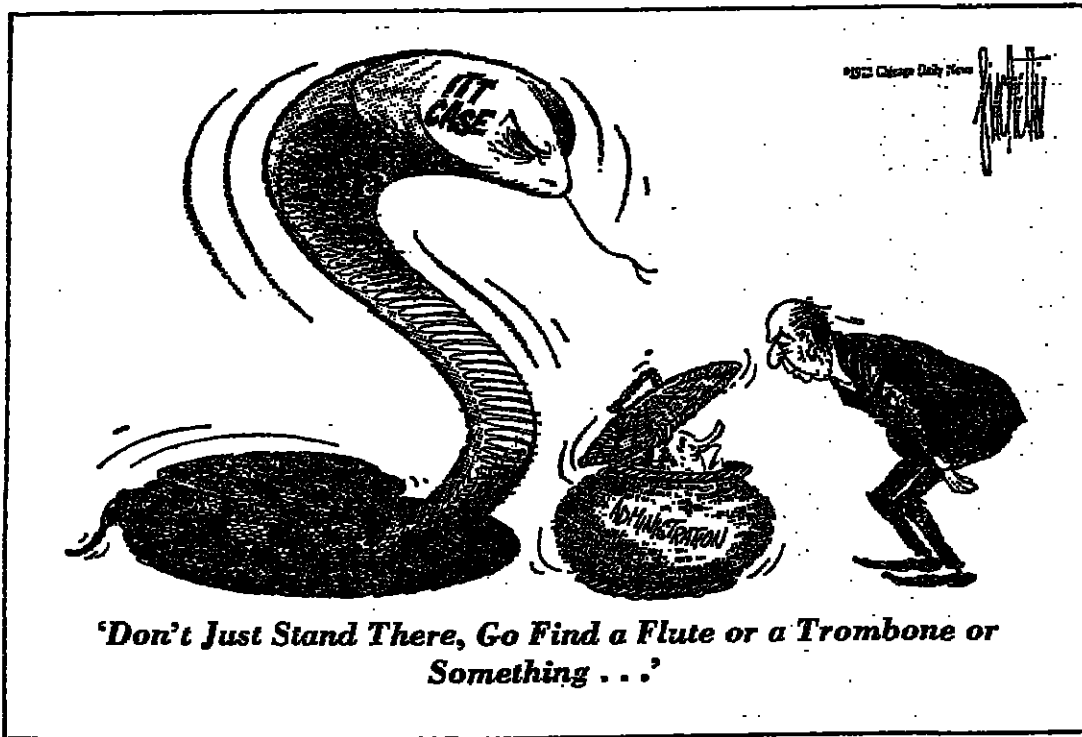
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

PARIS—Despite the sensational announcement of our special correspondent in Athens that King George has been advised to declare war on Turkey before the blockade of the Greek coast is enforced, it is not to be expected that the Powers will allow the Hellenic government to have things all its own way. The blockade of Crete, which began yesterday, and the dispatch of European troops to the island do not favor such a presumption.

### Fifty Years Ago

BERLIN—Prohibition has not freed America from alcohol or intoxication, for nature herself produces intoxicants in abundance, and drunkenness and June-bugs are a common spectacle all over the world, said Professor Linder, a well-known biologist. He said alcohol is produced in every living cell by the separation of natural sugar, and most microbes use this alcohol in building up their cells. Plants produce sugar and therefore alcohol.



## On the Imminence of Disaster—II

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK—It would be madness to ignore the warning of Dr. Dennis L. Meadows and his Massachusetts Institute of Technology team of the probable collapse within a century of the world system, resulting in massive destruction of natural resources and human life. Yet it must be pointed out that this prediction is based on computer runs of a highly aggregated model employing scanty data, with only the vaguest linkages between assumed rates of pollution increase, resource destruction and mass death. If present economic and technological growth continues.

The MIT group recognizes that their data are weak; at one point they say, "We are certainly not able, at this time, to come to any final conclusion about the earth's capacity to absorb pollution." Yet they do pour their scrappy data into the computer and find confirmation of their direst fears. The justification for doing this appears to be that, even if their forecast is too pessimistic or somewhat premature, it is better to be on the safe side and frighten people into action.

Perhaps so. But, even if one could accept the use of poor data and a very general model for worthy propagandistic purposes, there are dangers that this strongly held, alarmist view may lead to both distorted analysis and wrong policy conclusions—or to despair and inaction.

Must economic growth now be

stopped because of exponentially growing pollution? The question is asked and must be broken down into particulars. Take, as one critical piece of the puzzle, the issue of growing energy needs, which, if economic growth is to continue, must be met by increasing the use of nuclear power. Nuclear energy breeds radioactive wastes. By the year 2000, the MIT group predicts, nuclear wastes will probably exceed 1,000 billion Curies (a Curie is the radioactive equivalent of one gram of radium, so potent that environmental concentrations are usually expressed in microcuries—millionths of a Curie).

The problem sounds ghastly. But some of the nation's leading nuclear engineers, including colleagues of the Meadows group at MIT, think the problem is solvable. A series of studies for the Atomic Energy Commission certified that storage in insulated containers in bedded salt deposits is a satisfactory way of getting rid of radioactive wastes.

The fundamental issue raised by the Club of Rome report (IHT, March 15) is whether the job of securing life on earth can best be done within a pattern of over- or under-estimating the growth of world economic expansion or whether salvation depends on bringing economic growth to a halt as rapidly as possible.

The argument for continuing economic growth for a while longer is very strong. Hundreds

of millions of people throughout the world live in desperate poverty, and their problems cannot be solved by redistribution of existing world income. Furthermore, world population is certain to go on growing for many years to come. The United Nations projects world population, which was three billion in 1960, to reach four billion in 1975—and seven billion by the end of the century. Even if that rate of population increase can be slowed, economic growth will be essential to prevent worsening misery, starvation, chaos and war. In a world of no economic growth, one nation's—no one person's—advance would necessarily mean another's decline, and conflicts would proliferate and intensify.

### Crowded and Complex

Nevertheless, this industrial society is getting dangerously crowded, complex and putrid. We urgently need a change in social values—a shift in our goals from increasing the quantity of production to improving the quality of life. Almost the whole of our society and its institutions, business and government, are geared to growth of the old kind; the shift can occur only if we have what the MIT group correctly calls a Copernican Revolution of the mind.

We have scarcely begun to think through what it would mean—in terms of the use of resources, conservation, employment, education, income distribution, the location as well as the size of population, social and economic incentives and disincentives, structural changes—to shift from quantity to quality as our dominant social purpose. The sooner we begin, the less difficult—or perhaps impossible—the task will be.

This is the second of two articles by Leonard Silk, a member of the editorial board of *The New York Times*, on the report for the Club of Rome.

## Letters

### Angela Davis Case

Angela Davis is on trial (and presently free on bail) for such things as advocating the violent overthrow of the U.S. government for a Communist regime and complicity in several premeditated murders. Liberty seems to want to exonerate her on the grounds that she is black; and merely a legal "disaster" under the U.S. Constitution. Mr. Hamson ("Letters," March 14) asks the question: "Europeans, what do you do to people like this?"

Here are some thoughts on the subject:

A bullet from a gun fired by a black kills equally as well as a bullet fired by a white. In this respect, at least, there is complete equality! Headlines from one issue of the IET (March 13) answer Mr. Hamson's question. The non-U.S. world takes quick and drastic action against "people like this." Examples: "Foreign Observers Banned at Political Trials in Iran," "Spanish Police Crack Down on Student Worker Protesters," "Turk Forces Sack 68 as Leftists' Supporters," "British Naval Officer Given 21 Years as Spy for Russia," "Taiwan Expels U.K. Missionary as 'Unfriendly.'" Next question.

T. CARL WEDEL,  
Cagnes-sur-Mer, France.

### Language Barrier

In the IET March 13, Israel Shenker wrote a piece entitled "When English Is Un-American." He went on to say: "Americans and Britons are close in many ways, but they are worlds apart." Will not many of your readers wonder whether there was not a typographical error—"worlds" for "words"?

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON,  
Paris.

### Good Sport

Regarding Mrs. Parlatto's letter (IET Feb. 25), concerning your male chauvinistic sports page, a very good example of this occurred four days later—two headlines, both at the top of the page, one at each side: Miss Evert Bowe to Mrs. King, and "Waskopf Wins Riches by One over Nicklaus." Are you even listening?

Mrs. LESLIE D. BRUNING,  
Venice.

### Aid to India

In some recent studies, leading Indian economists calculated that more than half of India's rural people are "absolutely poor," in the sense that they get less than 10 ounces of food a day. Nearly a quarter of the population is "destitute" (income less than 3 cents a day). Seven million educated people are without work and by 1974 it could be 10 million. Unaccountable

### Heroin Control

Each time a large seizure of heroin is made it brings the street price of heroin up. Heroin, just like any other commodity, is controlled by the laws of supply and demand. But heroin supply and demand has another facet, it brings the crime rate up as the price goes up. Thus heroin seizure only hurts the innocent citizen who is the addict's victim, because the addict will get his stuff no matter what the price or the crime involved. Seizure alone is not the answer. Some sort of widespread federalized heroin maintenance problem should be added to round out the attack on drug addiction.

D. SALZBERG,  
Lausanne, Switzerland.

### Owning Gibraltar

Regarding C. D. Howard-Johnston's letter (IET, March 8), Gibraltar may be the "conciierge" of the western Mediterranean, but the real question is who is the rightful owner of the building that the "conciierge" is working in. The present "conciierge" is more like a street-gang bully who claims to be guarding the neighborhood when he is really only usurping the rights of the legal proprietor.

Only the flag of the rightful owners should be flying over Gibraltar, and that is the flag of Spain. "The sun has set" on the British Empire, and the British seem the last to acknowledge this. Their main interest should be keeping their own country from bankruptcy strikes and returning Gibraltar to the country to which geographically and historically it belongs—Spain.

JAYNES LESSEO  
DE VAJDA-HUNYAD,  
Madrid.

## Warning on Interpretation Polls and Pollsters

By Lester Markel

NEW YORK—The political season—"pivot" primaries, presidential pilgrimages, "portentous" polls—is in full swing, rocking logic and rolling reason. Not least the polls. The electorate treats them with wide-eyed reverence; the political leaders study them as intently as the sages of old pondered entrails in search of guidance. Yet, despite widespread acceptance, there is great controversy. They are not, it is said, true measures of public opinion; they deal with complex issues in simplistic, unscientific terms; and they have a dangerous "bandwagon" effect, influencing the many voters who hanker to be on the winning side.

In a recent survey of polls, pollsters and polling techniques, these were the conclusions:

● Of the three elements involved in a poll, the sampling methods can be considered sound, but there are legitimate doubts about the other two—the questionnaires and the questioners.

● Even though the standard sample consists of only 1,500 interviews to gauge national sentiment, it is estimated that, if approved methods are followed, 55 times out of 100 the error will be no greater than 2 percentage points either way.

● The questionnaires are often faulty; sometimes they are too long or too complicated; at other times oversimplified. Interviews are likely to be rushed; a half-hour is not sufficient to elicit sound opinion or to put the "informational" questions which reveal value and intensity of opinion.

● Many interviewers do not have the background needed to pursue the proper queries and to detect defects in the answers. For example, there is the prestige factor; few people are willing to admit ignorance, even to a stranger.

● For the most part, "public opinion" is not opinion at all, but emotion—and the polls tend to aggravate this tendency toward visceral rather than rational reaction.

When questions of accuracy are raised, the pollsters point to their record in election round-ups—and it is impressive. But in election polling the pollsters use statistical safeguards; in public affairs surveys, they increase the size of the sample, and they are more cautious in their forecasts. Moreover, the two kinds of surveys are not at all comparable. Election polls involve a simple query: which of two or three men do you favor? They do not indicate popular sentiment about specific problems. Issue polls, on the other hand, involve questions about complex problems, questions rarely susceptible to yes or no answers.

Little social purpose is served by election soundings. Now and then they may act as warnings that greater effort is needed to defeat an undesirable candidate; but, in general, it can be said that the electorate can well wait until the returns are in. And

there is always danger that such polls may bring about a "bandwagon vote" and that a bad showing may make it difficult for a candidate to raise money. The pollsters profess to be not too keen about election polls; the press, they say, insists on them. Which is true; the media have a fervent, even though unscientific, affection for surveys of all kinds. Nevertheless, the election polls have become part of the American way of political life and the hope is that, even if they are not discontinued, they will at least be discounted.

As for public-affairs polls in general, this needs to be said: If democracy depends ultimately on public opinion, there is grave need of better methods of assessing that opinion. The pollsters should rightly observe their codes of ethics, calling for full disclosure of methods and findings; the polling budgets should be ample to the need; the importunities of the press should be resisted more sternly; the press should recognize its responsibility in insuring both the accuracy and the accurate presentation of polls and the public should be more skeptical about polls and more demanding of them.

The solution, some say, is the government-supported poll. The objectives of such surveys are surely valid; the present dialogues are too one-sided.

### The Conundrum

In any discussion of opinion polls, this fundamental proposition must be kept firmly in mind: We have a democracy; no other system has been proved better, or, at least, less undesirable, but democracy is not functioning as it should. Most of us, it must be assumed, want to effect a government of the people, by the people, for the people. But "the people" is the hitch, the rub, the conundrum. How can public opinion be informed and gauged so that democracy can be fully realized?

The polls in present form are not the answer. The poll-lakers contend their primary function is to provide information for the executive and the legislature, as well as for the public. They insist they are not suggesting that the President and Congress follow the polls; they are merely using them as aids in arriving at wise decisions.

Yet the fact is that both politicians and voters look upon polls not as indicators but as conclusions. They should be regarded only as straws in the wind, but too often they are mistaken for the wind itself. Thus they handicap the democratic process, and the warning seems clear: Until they are refined and confined, opinion polls should be swallowed undisturbed, even after the application of copious grains of salt.

Lester Markel was formerly Sunday editor of *The New York Times*. This survey was done for his forthcoming book, "What You Don't Know Can Hurt You—A Study in Public Opinion and Public Emotions."

## Haphazard Empire

By C. L. Sulzberger

American military expenditures and a growing tourist trade.

Indeed, Gov. Carlos G. Camacho of Guam, an island administered by the United States, says: "Guam is the fastest growing area under the U.S. flag." Its growth rate last year was 25 percent; much expenditure is military.

The Micronesians, like other Pacific Islanders, are intended to choose their own political future but this is easier said than done. Who is going to support them? Will anti-colonial Americans be pleased to see potential adversaries move in and establish counterparts of our existing missile, air and submarine bases and testing ranges? The question will become more crucial once U.S. forces have been evacuated from Vietnam and Okinawa.

Despite American generosity elsewhere in the world, economic advance in the trust territory has not been notable. A mission from the UN Trusteeship Council reported in 1970 that it "did not see signs of significant progress in the economy of the territory as a whole. In particular the basic infrastructure is still in a lamentable state. Agriculture is stagnant."

Washington doesn't seem to have yet elaborated any conscious, long-range policy for this region as have London and Paris. The British would like to give independence to the Solomon Islands and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and have already freed the Fijis. The

French, if equally precise, on the contrary want to hold on to the Tahitian group where they conduct atomic tests and to New Caledonia which is enormously rich in nickel.

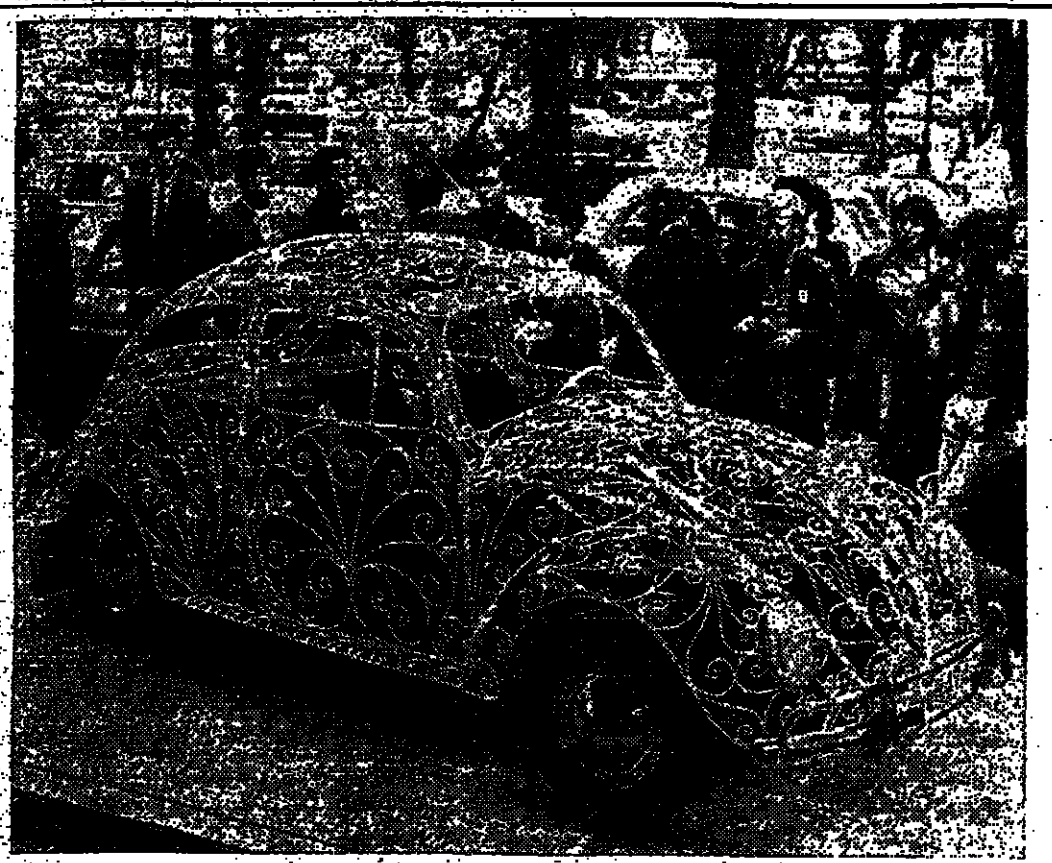
The future for freedom is not propitious. Of independent Tonga, West Samoa and Fiji, one can only say that they need help. Nauru, with 6,000 people on eight square miles, alone prospers with one of the world's highest per capita incomes because of rich phosphate deposits.

There has been talk of offering U.S.-administered areas "commonwealth status" while some Micronesians have advanced the idea of "free association" with America. Either solution implies a form of autonomy that would leave Washington in charge of defense and foreign policy.

A negotiation at Palau next month between Micronesian representatives and envoys from Washington could terminate the UN trusteeship. But any permanent arrangement must satisfy U.S. strategic requirements. This is going to be difficult to elaborate. The UN, containing powerful elements hostile to America, is an interested party.

Yet it is imperative that something be done to straighten out an ugly administrative situation which has led Americans to rule an empire few of them know anything about. And, with the impending Asian pull-out, this area may become increasingly important to U.S. national defense.





**AIR-COOLED CONVERTIBLE**—These odd wroughtiron patterns created by a Mexican designer constitute the "entire" body of this very unusual Volkswagen. Because of the excess ventilation, riders may get a bit windblown, but the auto does run.

### Ex-Marines Are Training Militia

## Miami Firm's Role in Haiti Studied

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—A Miami-based company that is reported to have a link with Haiti's defense and interior minister is employing former U.S. marines to train the Haitian militia, and the U.S. government is investigating the legality of the arrangement.

This was disclosed by State Department officials, who said yesterday in reply to inquiries that they had asked the Bureau of Customs last month to look

into the training operations of the company, Aerotrade, Inc. In the last 18 months, under licenses granted by the State Department's Office of Munitions Control, Aerotrade has exported to Haiti about \$200,000 worth of arms, including armored personnel carriers. All were said to have been purchased from private dealers in the United States.

However, officials said, Aerotrade failed to obtain a State Department license for its military training activities and thus

may have violated the law prohibiting unauthorized technical military assistance by Americans to foreign governments.

The officials also disclosed that last month, through another U.S. concern, the State Department licensed the sale of six 65-foot patrol vessels, valued at \$12 million, to Haiti for its coast guard. The craft were unarmed.

The disclosures constituted the first official acknowledgment that the Nixon administration moved late in 1970, without announcement, to lift the ban imposed by President John F. Kennedy in 1962 on the sale of arms and equipment to Haiti.

The ban was ordered because of mounting political terrorism by the government of the late President Francois Duvalier and charges of misused aid funds. At that time the U.S. removed a 70-man marine training mission from Haiti.

The prohibition was removed. It was noted, before the death of Mr. Duvalier last April, and the naming of his son, Jean-Claude, then 19 years old, to replace him as president for life.

In January the State Department acknowledged to a congressional committee that the licensing of arms for Haiti had been resumed and said that a private company was training Haitians to use U.S. weapons.

State Department officials said that they had asked the Bureau of Customs to investigate Aerotrade's training program after "it was called to our attention that the law may be violated."

Aerotrade, according to the officials, is linked through Air Haiti, an unlicensed airline, to the Haitian Minister of National Defense and Interior, Luckner Cambonne, who is widely considered to be Haiti's most powerful leader and young Duvalier's foremost adviser. He also played a key role in the elder Duvalier's cabinet.

Col. Cambonne is the majority stockholder in Air Haiti, which flies between Miami and Port-au-Prince, the Haitian capital. The line's station chief in Miami, officials said, is James O. Byers, who also is a vice-president of Aerotrade.

The State Department said that the Haitian militia is being trained by "a half dozen" former Marine Corps noncommissioned officers on the payroll of Aerotrade.

### 2 Latin Leaders Ignore Disputes, Urge Cooperation

BRASILIA, March 16 (UPI)—Argentina and Brazil agreed yesterday to ignore, at least formally, their differences over trade and hydroelectric power development in rivers that flow through both countries, and to seek means of cooperation.

President Alejandro A. Lanusse of Argentina and President Emílio G. Médici of Brazil surmounted the chill that surrounded their meetings here and signed a joint communiqué that emphasized the common denominators of international relations in Latin America.

The communiqué did not mention differences. The presidents agreed on the need for nonintervention, self-determination and peaceful resolutions of conflicts. They agreed that world trade arrangements should be made more favorable to poor nations and they registered their opposition to the division of the world into spheres of influence controlled by major powers.

They agreed to study ways of cooperating in transportation and communications and to increase tourism.

### A Brief Assessment

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—The Professional Association of Tax Collectors wants the government to issue its revenues briefcases that are less official-looking. A spokesman said that the "outdated and unfashionable" current models make tax collectors look like tax collectors.

## Black U.S. Dockers to Refuse To Unload Ore From Rhodesia

By Roy Reed

BURNSIDE, La., March 16 (UPI)—A protest is building against the resumption of U.S. imports of strategic materials from Rhodesia.

With a shipload of chrome on its way, about 300 young blacks gathered yesterday at this tiny Mississippi River town to protest an apparent plan to unload it here.

Mark L. Young, head of a predominantly black longshoremen's union local at nearby Baton Rouge, which has jurisdiction here, said that his men would refuse to unload the ore.

There was talk in Washington of going to court if necessary to try to stop the renewed trade with Rhodesia.

### Work of Students

The protest in Washington was being pushed by civil-rights groups, liberal lawyers and the Americans for Democratic Action. In Louisiana, it was mainly the work of students, although one prominent black member of the state legislature was involved.

The scattered efforts are aimed at blocking the action on Rhodesian imports taken by Congress last fall.

Congress passed, and President Nixon signed, a measure that bypassed a portion of the United Nations' 1968 trade sanctions against Rhodesia.

The demonstrators who met here had been under the impression that an Argentine ship, the Santos Vega, carrying 25,000 tons of chromium ore, was due here

yesterday. It did not arrive, but the demonstration was held anyway. The protesters vowed to come back when it does arrive, perhaps next week.

"We're not going to tolerate their making profits on the backs of African people," Alex Williamson, an organizer of a committee called Committee of Blacks Against Oppression, told the protest demonstration.

Most of the demonstrators were students from Southern University, at Baton Rouge.

### Inaccessible Terminal

The Burnside terminal, where the ore is to be unloaded, is about 20 miles down river from Baton Rouge. Spokesmen for the demonstrators said they suspected that Burnside was chosen over New Orleans and other large ports because of relative inaccessibility. Most of the demonstrators came in Southern University buses.

Mr. Williamson and a few other leaders of the demonstrators met for nearly an hour with Harlan Hall, president of the terminal. Mr. Williamson reported afterward that Mr. Hall had said that the ship was expected to arrive next week, possibly Tuesday.

It was not clear where the group had gotten the erroneous information that it would arrive yesterday. Several of the black leaders complained of the difficulty of persuading the owners and agents of the ship to tell them its arrival time. Newsmen were more successful in learning the schedule.

## Yemenis Fire On French Ship

ADEN, March 16 (UPI)—

South Yemen forces fired on a French warship making a friendship visit to Aden yesterday when the vessel failed to respond to Yemeni warnings, an official statement said today. A joint communiqué, issued later, said both sides regretted the incident.

According to foreign broadcasts, five sailors were injured in the incident.

The Aden statement said a garrison on Perim Island, at the entrance to the Red Sea, opened fire on the warship, which was one of three French vessels visiting Aden. The other two ships were in Aden harbor at the time. The visit was the first by a Western fleet since South Yemen became independent in 1967.

## Japan Says Chinese Seized Sailor at Sea

TOKYO, March 16 (Reuters).

A Japanese racing yacht was stopped east of Hong Kong today by Chinese fishing boats and one of its five crewmen seized, the Maritime Safety Agency said here.

A spokesman reported an urgent radio call from the Chita-III, a 40-foot-long yacht, reporting that the Japanese crewman was being taken to a Chinese port. The Chita-III appeared to have been outside the 12-mile Chinese territorial waters, Japanese officials said.

## Bhutto Starts Moscow Visit By Confering With Kosygin

MOSCOW, March 16 (Reuters).

Pakistan's President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin today discussed the Indian subcontinent and relations between their two countries.

Mr. Bhutto began official talks soon after his arrival on a 36-hour visit.

The talks take place against the background of a concerted Kremlin effort to find ways toward political settlement in the subcontinent where war flared last December between India and Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, prime minister of Bangladesh, the Bengali state which emerged as a result of the conflict, was here earlier this month, and Afghan Premier Abdul Zahir left Moscow today after talks with Mr. Kosygin.

### Indians Also Active

Indian diplomats here also say their government has been in constant touch with the Soviet government in recent weeks.

Tass news agency said Mr. Bhutto and Mr. Kosygin discussed "questions of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Pakistan, the situation in the Indian subcontinent, and other international problems of mutual interest."

There was an indication that economic matters will play an important role in the talks from the presence of two Soviet deputy premiers dealing with economic affairs.

They were Nikolai Baibakov, the head of the state planning commission, and Vladimir Nov-

kov, who handles economic matters.

Also present were Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolonev. Tonight, Mr. Kosygin was giving a dinner in honor of the Pakistani president.

## Trudeau Plans To Visit China

OTTAWA, March 16 (UPI)—

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has accepted an invitation to visit China, a spokesman for the Department of External Affairs said today.

The invitation was extended Monday when Ambassador Ye Kuang had his first official meeting with External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp.

"The minister passed it on to the prime minister and he has accepted in principle," the spokesman said. He said the visit would be held at "a mutually agreeable date."

## Mrs. Gandhi to Begin Visit to Dacca Today

DACCA, March 16 (Reuters).

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will arrive here tomorrow on her first visit to Bangladesh—the nation India helped to create. Her two-day visit will occur exactly three months after the surrender of the Pakistani Army to Indian troops in Dacca, then capital of East Pakistan. The last of the Indian soldiers withdrew earlier this week in advance of Mrs. Gandhi's visit.

# What can your banker tell you about Britain and the Common Market?

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## Skyscraper Frame Decorated By 2 Artists Only to Be Covered

NEW YORK, March 16 (UPI)—Why would anyone pay two artists \$65,000 for paintings just to cover them up in a few months with brickwork?

Arlen Realty and Development Co. has done just that. Arlen paid Tania, a Polish-born painter, and Nasso Daphnis, a Greek-born geometric abstractionist, \$65,000 to cover 50,000 square feet of steel skeleton with designs in brilliantly glowing colors, while the new 33-story Arlen Realty Building was going up in New York's Times Square.

Now, in the next few weeks, the 300-foot-tall display will be rediscovered many years hence by a wrecking crew.

"We wanted to do something for New York," a company spokesman said. "Most think of a stark, steelwork skeleton as something ugly, so we decided to make it beautiful for the nine months while it and the curtain wall were going up. So what if it's not permanent? What do you get out of seeing a Charlie Chaplin or a Fellini movie? Only the memory. That's all we wanted."

Asked if he thought that tax authorities would allow the \$65,000 to be written off as a legitimate part of the building cost, the Arlen spokesman asked: "Who says we want it written off?"



## MUSIC

## Solti and the Orchestre de Paris

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 16 (UPI)—If Georg Solti can achieve what he thinks is possible here—and he is a very convincing man—the active but erratic musical life in Paris is going to be transformed in the next few years by massive doses of energy, planning, high purpose and hard work.

The 59-year-old, Hungarian-born conductor has just embarked on a three-year tour of duty as artistic director of the Orchestre de Paris, an ensemble that almost everyone agrees is potentially great. But except for its first year under the late Charles Munch, it has had no real artistic leader, and some of the work

it has done under a succession of guest conductors has somewhat tarnished the prestige label it was born with in 1967.

"This orchestra has advanced credit," Solti agreed recently, "and now it must make good. It is new, so the classic repertoire is missing. It is essential for it to perform the masters."

But he was optimistic, and he cited his reasons. "The orchestra's discipline is absolutely not French," he said, alluding to the notorious reputation of French orchestras in general, "and the spirit is high—first class. I have had the brass section ask me for an extra rehearsal!"

And he pronounced himself satisfied with working conditions

—in general four to eight hours of rehearsal for a set of four concerts every other week, which is half the concert load of the New York Philharmonic. "I can have a total of five hours a day in two rehearsals," he said, "but five hours is too much. I am a hard worker and I work the orchestra hard."

## Response

After the two series of concerts Solti has conducted here this year, it is clear that the orchestra responds to him. He is intense and vibrant—even relaxed on a hotel sofa he seems to be coiled for action—and during a concert the lines of communication between conductor and orchestra seem almost visible. They are certainly audible—in the Brahms Second Piano Concerto and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony by last week, the orchestra responded alertly and with an unaccustomed richness of tone.

Also on the program was André Jolivet's "Adagio for Strings," representing Solti's intention to have, insofar as possible, a 20th-century work on each program, and to give French music a prominent role in the orchestra's repertoire.

He also plans to commission a new work by a French composer, and Solti's intention is to be committed to deliver one for next season—and to make some changes in the orchestra's instruments that will give it a more international, less specifically French sound. Herbert von Karajan, while he was the orchestra's musical adviser, began this by asking the bassoonists to switch to German instruments.

"The color in the brass will be new," he said. "The vibrato in the brass is passé—only here and in Russian orchestras do you find that now. We are getting American and German horns and trumpets and so on, and it is not just enforced by me—they want it also. Of course, for Berlioz and Debussy and things like that, where you want that sharp sound, we will still use the French instruments."

## Exchanges Planned

He also plans to have some kind of exchange between the Orchestre de Paris and his other ensemble, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, with whom he has just signed a new contract through 1975.

"Jay Friedman, the first trombonist in Chicago, spent a month working with the Paris orchestra earlier this year. I would like to have Paris musicians work in Chicago, too, even play in the con-



Georg Solti at rehearsal.

certs, although the American musicians' union might be tough about that."

It is not just the orchestra job, but his appointment as musical adviser of the Paris Opéra as well, that makes the conductor a key figure in the immediate future of Parisian musical life. Having just left Covent Garden after a glorious decade with the avowed intention of giving opera a vacation, this came as a bit of a surprise. "I didn't look for it, and I didn't want it," Solti said, "but Liebermann (Rolf Liebermann, coming administrator of the Opéra) and Landowski (Marcel Landowski, music chief in the Cultural Ministry) persuaded me. It is a very great challenge to create a real international opera company in Paris."

## Chorus Auditions

He has already taken part in the auditions for a new chorus, and by this time next year he will be rehearsing his first production, "The Marriage of Figaro," with Schoenberg's "Moses and Aaron" to follow the season after. If all goes well, he is prepared to stay and work on heavier duties, if not he will just go.

"But I do not believe the French are less musical than any other people," he said. "That is just a myth. If there is a good will in the house, we can create a French ensemble in five or six

years. But if there is going to be politics and other nonsense, it is hopeless."

Meanwhile, the Orchestre de Paris is the No. 1 job, and he admitted that the honeymoon period was still on. But he added that he was still on a honeymoon with his beloved Chicagoans—"the best orchestra in the world; just the best orchestra in the world—for me. Beyond doubt, one of the great five." He did not mention the other four, but one had the impression that by 1975 he planned to add Paris to the list.

## On the Arts Agenda

The next series of concerts of the Domaine Musical, March 20 at 6:30 and 8:30 p.m. at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris and March 21 at 9 p.m. at the Théâtre 71 in Malakoff, will offer the first performances of "Pentecôte" by Philippe Capdenat, "Etwas Weiter" by Claude Lefebvre, and "Schichten II" by Carlos R. Alsin, along with works of Webern. Gilbert Amy will conduct.

George Balanchine's "Donizetti Variations" and Todd Bolender's "The Still Point," to music by Debussy, will be given their first performances in Geneva by the ballet of the Grand Théâtre

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 16 (UPI)—Christine de Rivoyre's novel, "La Mandarine," has been converted into a film by Luc Fuchs (at the Concorde-Palace) which takes the viewer beyond the lobby to romp with an eccentric family that runs a luxurious Paris hotel.

The prosaic business of reservations, reception and room service is ignored in favor of the antics of the family. If this were truth and not fiction, the hotel would doubtless be without stars or clientele.

The members of the family patronize cabarets and bowling alleys, returning to the hotel for gluttonous midnight suppers in the kitchen, make racket in the small hours of the morning and conduct marital spats in the front hall before scandalized guests. The proprietress has an affair with a young English hippie millionaire stopping at the establishment, and he, in turn, seduces her daughter, who becomes pregnant. All this is met with complacency by the proprietor-husband and delight by the racy, old grandmother, who affectionately recalls her own, long-ago adulteries.

Annie Girardot and Philippe Noiret, who co-starred in "La Vieille Fille," are reunited as the live-and-let-live pair. Miss Girardot, now the most popular of French screen actresses, is appearing frequently to satisfy the demands of her public. She need not be concerned about overexposure because the gifted performer offers something different on each occasion.

Philippe Noiret also has the ability to endow each performance with telling nuances. His assignment here is basically the regula-

## PARIS MOVIES

## A Romp Behind the Hotel Lobby

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

tion cuckoo, the inevitable figure of French farce. But he has humanized the commonplace role most engagingly, while Madeleine Renaud has a holiday from high-brow drama as the "life-loving" grandmother who charitably sings a jaunty song and generally kicks up her heels. Murray Head, the scheming youth of "Sunday, Bloody Sunday," is the British intruder who bewitches the entire family and Marie-Hélène Brelat and Jean-Claude Dauphin are the anti-social children, rebelling to leave their cramped quarters and to grow up. Edouard Molinaro's direction lends zest to the family's shenanigans.

Félicien Marceau's comedy "L'Œuf" reminded many Americans of "Beverly Hills Cop," a Broadway hit by George Eastman and Marco Connelly, adapted from a German source and subsequently transformed into a memorable motion picture by James Cruze.

Both depict a ne'er-do-well cracking the shell of an insular society and gaining a position in its midst. But whereas the protagonist of "Beverly Hills Cop" is a ready victim of his own advances, the Marceau "hero" actually murders his wife and succeeds in placing the blame on her lover. In short, Marceau has coarsened and vulgarized the theme by making it literal and not a little distasteful. A sordid cynicism permeates his humor, but it provides, in the film version, that Jean Herman has put together, a share of low belly laughs at middle-class mores and hypocrisy. Guy Sédos is a winning comedian and he turns the unpalatable principal from a meek-minded cad into a likable

climber. Jean Rochefort, always an asset, is rockingly funny as the pompous lover and Michel Galabru scores as the gruff father-in-law, a veritable collection of unpleasant bourgeois traits. Bernadette Lafont and Marie Dubois are the ladies involved and Marceau has written the bridging scenes from his sketch-like original and additional dialogue for the screen recreation, the result being a well-acted and lively black farce.

Why is it that in English-speaking movies the members of the German Army high command always sound as though they were in "Potash and Perlmutter" in "The Red Baron," a supposed biography of the World War I flying ace, Von Richthofen, even the Kaiser has a Dutch comic accent?

This film at the Publicis-Magnum (in often fractured English) seeks ambitiously to give a view of both sides of the lines. In enemy land Von Richthofen, a man of honor as well as a skilled aviator, is seen trying to keep the obstreperous Goering, who was then a disobedient and already vicious underling in his place. Meanwhile, back at an English airbase, a young Canadian pilot is trying to make the world safe for democracy. It is he who brings Von Richthofen down to flaming death. The serial photography, though not as spectacular perhaps as that of "Wings" and "Hell's Angels," deserves high marks, but certainly a more plausible scenario might have been supplied. John Philip Law has presence as the German warrior of the skies, but he has embarrassing difficulty when he attempts the heavy modulation of his stilted lines.

Walerien Borowczyk is a Polish "genius" who will stop at nothing. Not only has he written and directed his film, "Blanche" (at the Racine), but he has also designed its costumes and decor and painted its scenery. He is a movie "author" with vengeance, but, occupied with so many tasks, he has neglected to deliver a satisfactory finished work. He has recruited such able players as Michel Simon, Georges Wilson, Jacques Perrin, Lige Blanche and an American, Laurence Rymble, but, plunged into an enigmatic medieval melodrama, they seem in doubt as to what to do. Pictorially the film is interesting, if bizarre, but dramatically it drags heavily and the motives of its characters are never clarified.

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## BP Profit Rises 63.6% On 20.7% Sales Gain

LONDON, March 16 (AP-DJ).—British Petroleum Co. net profit rose a sharp 63.6 percent last year, to \$148.6 million (\$386.2 million) from \$90.8 million in 1970.

Reporting this today, BP de-

## Japan Sees Low Growth

TOKYO, March 16 (AP-DJ).—

Japan's real economic growth rate for the year ending March 31 will be 3.9 percent, Kakum Tanaka, Minister of International Trade and Industry, forecast today.

He said it would be difficult to achieve the government forecast real economic growth of 7.3 percent for the year beginning April 1, because of a continuing domestic business slowdown.

In the year ended March 31, 1971, Japan registered a growth rate of 9.5 percent.

Mr. Tanaka said he plans to shift \$350 million to import mineral resources such as nickel, tungsten, copper and lead in an effort to reduce Japan's gold and foreign currency reserves, which now amount to more than \$164 billion.

The Finance Ministry said that as a special measure to be effective only during the year ending March 31, 1972, importers may finance ore purchases in foreign currency over a period of one year, compared with a maximum period of four months permitted at present.

The measure was taken primarily to counter complaints from Australia and several developing countries that cutbacks in Japanese ore purchases were damaging their economies. These countries noted that many mines were developed or expanded in the past few years on the basis of long-term contracts with Japanese buyers.

Following a recession in Japan, which severely cut demand for basic metals, Japanese importers have in several cases cut purchases of ore below minimum levels specified in the long-term agreements, threatening the financial security of overseas mining operations.

Today's measure, a very indirect means of assistance, falls considerably short of hopes expressed earlier that Japan might use some of the country's hoard of foreign exchange to directly finance stockpiles of various kinds of ore.

Meanwhile, Finance Ministry officials said the government plans to reduce the nation's foreign currency reserves to around \$11 billion by March, 1973, to avoid pressure for another revaluation of the yen.

clared a second interim dividend of 14.97 pence, making a total of 20.94 pence for the year, unchanged from 1971.

Last year's sales were \$3.15 billion, up 20.7 percent from \$2.61 billion the previous year.

Indicated fourth-quarter income was \$26.7 million, down 16.3 percent from \$31.9 million in the year-ago period.

Sales of crude oil in 1971 totaled 104.6 million tons, up 24.8 percent from 83.8 million tons in 1970.

Sales of products, including chemicals, totaled 102.8 million tons, down 2.9 percent from 105.9 million tons.

Commenting on the results, BP said 1971 had seen the substantial initial impact of the increased taxation and royalties paid to the governments of oil-producing countries under the five-year agreement signed during the first half.

Distillers Corp.-Seagrams

MONTREAL, March 16 (AP-DJ).—Distillers Corp.-Seagrams net profit rose 8 percent in the six months ended Jan. 31, the company said today.

It said income was \$31.7 million (U.S.), or 90 cents a share, compared with \$29.3 million, or 83 cents a share, in the same period of 1970.

Sales were \$42.6 million, up 4.5 percent from \$40.6 million in the year-ago period.

The profit figures exclude an extraordinary gain of \$77,000, or 2 cents a share.

BAT Sees Lower Net

LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—British American Tobacco Co. chairman R.P. Dobson told the annual meeting today that owing to certain adverse factors he expected some further falling off in group net profit in the current year.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges.

March 16, 1972

7-day

30-day

60-day

90-day

1-year

2-year

3-year

4-year

5-year

10-year

15-year

20-year

25-year

30-year

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Soviets Strike Oil in Siberia

Soviet geologists have found oil and natural gas deposits in the Barinsk steppe of western Siberia and some of the finds are as big as those in the Tyumen region of northwestern Siberia, Tass, the official news agency, reports. The Russians say the Tyumen region is expected to produce 400-500 million tons of petroleum a year and 300-400 billion cubic meters of gas in the next 12 to 15 years.

### Mitsui Finds Textile-Pact Loophole

Mitsui, of Japan, reports it plans to form joint ventures in the Philippines and Singapore to manufacture ready-made clothes for men for export to the United States. Mitsui officials say the firm is holding talks with local interests on the ventures, which Mitsui hopes to establish this summer. They say they selected the Philippines and Singapore because those countries are not subject to U.S. restrictions on textile imports. The United States and Japan agreed in January to limit Japanese textile exports to the United States to 2.1 million.

### FCC Backs Satellite Competition

The U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) staff recommends a limited form of competition among companies that have applied to build and operate satellite systems. The proposal would permit applicants that have proposed similar types of satellite technology to share ownership and use of a single satellite. Those proposing what the staff calls "novel" technology would be allowed to put up their own satellite systems. Each applicant would have its own earth stations for transmitting and receiving satellite signals, except that joint ownership might be required where two or more earth stations are proposed in "close proximity." The

bureau's position differs somewhat from that of the White House, which has endorsed a policy of wide-open competition.

### U.S. Car Sales Drop 5.9 Percent

New car sales were soft in early March, with the "big four" U.S. auto firms reporting sales of 188,434 cars during March 1-10, off 5.9 percent from the same period a year ago. The largest decline was registered by General Motors, whose sales were off 11.7 percent. Ford reported a 2.8 percent drop, while Chrysler said sales were up 2.3 percent and American Motors had a 44 percent increase. The daily selling rate of 20,937 cars was about 25 percent below the record for the period of 28,496 set in 1966. The daily selling rate in March 1-10 was 22,248.

### Hoogovens Pays Unchanged Dividend

Koninklijke Nederlandse Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken (Hoogovens) is proposing an unchanged final dividend of 2.80 guilders for 1971, making an unchanged total of 4 guilders for the year. Hoogovens has already reported 1971 net profit fell 27 percent to 117.3 million guilders while sales increased 0.7 percent to 2.149 billion guilders.

### Siemens Confident on Dividend

Siemens executive board chairman Bernhard Plettnier says he is confident that the company will be able to pay an unchanged 14 percent dividend for the current year ending Sept. 30. He says Siemens will not be immune from difficulties caused by the general economic situation, but the breadth and scope of its interests will help even out the effects. In most spheres the main tensions and pressures have already been eased, he adds. Mr. Plettnier predicts group turnover will surpass 16 billion deutsche marks this year against 14.7 billion DM last year.

### More Talks Set for Next Week

## EEC Ministers Fail in Farm Accord Bid

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, March 16 (IFT).—Common Market agriculture ministers failed to agree on a package of increased farm prices and plans to modernize European farming despite their three days of intense and dreary discussion here.

At the end of their marathon negotiations, which included a session until 4 a.m. this morning, the only real unanimity was that there would have to be another encounter next week or the week after.

It was a poor return for all the effort involved and the meeting was marred by a bitter row between France and Italy over whether the \$385 million unit of account being equivalent to the former value of the dollar.

The result of this is that through revaluation of the deutsche mark German farmers will get less for their products in terms of their own currency than before.

In the same way French agricultural produce has become cheaper, and to avoid unfair competition a system of border taxes has been introduced on the Franco-German frontier.

By the end of the marathon the six had agreed that farmers' incomes should not be victimized

by international monetary upheavals. For the time being, border taxes will therefore continue, but German farmers can be compensated for their loss through fiscal means or direct subsidies.

An agreement on the price issue has still to be reached, but there was every expectation today that that issue will be settled before the April 1 deadline which Common Market regulations require.

A key issue still unresolved is the question of whether or not the unit of account should be revalued. This issue will not be settled before next week's council of foreign, finance, and agriculture ministers here.

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Public relations men protest that they simply are not qualified to verify much of the information submitted by clients, that the procedure in doing such a job thoroughly would be impossibly time-consuming and cumbersome anyway, and that bugging clients might cost them some accounts.

"If you try to constantly verify all information, a client is apt to think you are questioning his honesty and integrity. You might lose him that way," frets one public relations man.

The SEC has not spelled out yet just what it expects of financial public relations men, but some members of the Public Relations Society of America who have talked informally with SEC staffers believe the commission might be satisfied if the industry group enforced the code of ethics it already has.

To date, the industry group apparently has not done much enforcement. Its officers cannot remember a single case in which a member was booted out for violating the code though one former director says a couple of practitioners have resigned under pressure.

Shareholders in the Fund are advised that payment of the final distribution of U.S. \$0.20 per share has been approved and will be made against presentation of Coupon No. 7 on and after Friday, 17th March, 1972, at the offices of the Paying Agents, First National City Bank, New York, Amsterdam, Beirut, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan and Paris and Banque Internationale de Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg.

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## SEC Urging PR Firms to Screen Copy

Publicists Confused,  
Anxious on New Policy

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP-DJ).—The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), which has been pressing its campaign to make auditors, underwriters and lawyers assume more responsibility for the statements made by client companies, now has another target in its sights: The financial public-relations fraternity.

The SEC fired its initial shot last year, filing a complaint in Chicago charging violations of securities laws in the purchase and sale of stock in Pile N Whistle Corp. Among the defendants named in the suit was the former public relations firm Financial Relations Board Inc.

In an affidavit filed as part of the action, the SEC alleged that the public relations firm issued material that "contained false and misleading statements and omitted to state material facts."

As part of a consent decree filed last month, Financial Relations Board president Theodore Pincus did not admit guilt but agreed to submit a written plan for screening new clients and for verifying the information supplied by existing ones.

The SEC makes it clear that it is going to keep a closer eye on public relations firms from now on and that some of them could wind up defendants in other securities cases. The Financial Relations case, says an SEC official, serves notice "that we are bringing action into this whole area."

The action taken already has thrown public relations firms into confusion and anxiety.

They are unclear as to exactly how far the SEC expects them to go in screening clients and checking news releases. "If a major client tells me he just made a discovery on the North Slope, what the hell am I supposed to do—go up to Alaska and look into the hole?" asks Richard Cheney, executive vice-president of Hill & Knowlton, a New York-based public-relations agency.

Public relations men protest that they simply are not qualified to verify much of the information submitted by clients, that the procedure in doing such a job thoroughly would be impossibly time-consuming and cumbersome anyway, and that bugging clients might cost them some accounts.

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First National City Bank

First National City Bank

## Wall St. Prices Slump As Investors Hesitate

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT).—Prices and trading volume slumped today on the New York Stock Exchange as investors remained hesitant to make new commitments.

The Dow Jones industrial average, performing far better than the general market, showed only a token decline of 0.60 to close at 938.71.

Gaining a point or more among the blue chips were Bethlehem Steel, Westinghouse Electric and Sears, Roebuck—the latter benefiting from its dazzling 1971 sales and profits as reported yesterday.

But American Telephone, the nation's most widely-owned stock, slumped 7/8 to 43 7/8 in response to a dip in per-share earnings for the three months ended Feb. 29.

Bausch & Lomb Sinks

Bausch & Lomb, the volume leader, plummeted 11 3/4 to 125 1/4 after sinking 8 1/8 yesterday. Since the start of 1971, this stock has ranged between a low of 48 3/8 and a high of 194 3/4. Cited as one factor in the recent weakness of Bausch

Turnover on the Amex dropped to 4.90 million shares from 5.84 million yesterday.

Turnover in the counter market fell to 10.41 million shares from 10.99 million.

NASDAQ active included Bank, 29, off 1.8, Citizens National Bank, 36 5/8, up 5/8, Phillips NV, 12, unchanged, and Nationwide Corp. (A), 15 1/2, off 3/8.

The bond market closed firm in fairly quiet trading with most of the strength showing up in the government sector.

In the corporate sector prices were about unchanged on the day although some dealers reported a late flurry of activity.

AT&T Profit Up 2.1%, Hits \$566.76 Million

NEW YORK, March 16 (IFT).—Giant American Telephone & Telegraph reported a 2.1 percent increase in earnings in the first quarter ended Feb. 29 on a 12.3 percent gain in revenues.

Net income was \$566.76 million, or 98 cents a share, compared to \$555.01 million, or \$1.01 a share in the year earlier period. Revenues rose to \$4.92 billion from \$4.38 billion.

AT&T said per-share earnings for the first quarter were slightly below the year-earlier figure because of a preferred dividend requirement of \$30.34 million.

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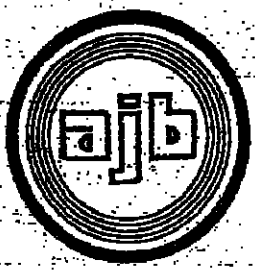
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Mr. Yuji Emori, General Manager  
**Associated Japanese Bank  
(International) Limited**  
29-30 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3ND  
Telephone 01-623 5661 Telex 883661

## IOS May Move Base to Bahamas

GENEVA, March 16 (AP-DJ).—IOS Ltd. is planning to shift the base of its operations to the Bahamas by mid-summer, company sources said here today.

Last week, Richard Clay, a vice-president of International Controls Corp. of New Jersey, which effectively controls IOS, confirmed that a move was under consideration, but he said a final decision had not yet been made.

IOS has been trimming its executive staff here for some time after a change in Swiss mutual fund regulations last year, effectively preventing IOS from advertising Switzerland as its base of operations.

Henri Schmitt, president of the Geneva cantonal council, was recently quoted as saying that neither Robert Vesso, IOS chairman, nor Milton Messner, IOS president, had yet received Swiss work permits.

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-1971-72— Stocks and	Sls.		Net	-1971-72— Stocks and	Sls.		Net	-1971-72— Stocks and	Sls.		Net
High Low Div. In \$				High Low Div. In \$				High Low Div. In \$			
First High Low Last			Crown	First High Low Last			Crown	First High Low Last			Crown

NEW YORK, March 18—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and units	Thurs.	Year ago
<b>FOODS</b>		
Cocoa, Caracas lb.	28 3/4	35 1/4
Cocoa, Ecuador lb.	1 46	40
<b>TEXTILES</b>		
Printcloth 64-60 28 1/4 yd.	19 1/4	19 1/4
<b>METALS</b>		
Shoe buttons (Pitt.) ton.	135.00	104.00
Iron & Pdry Phosph. ton.	78.90	74.50
Steel scrap No. 1 dry Pitt.	36-37	36-37
Lead 99 1/2 lb.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Copper elec. lb.	33 1/2-34 1/2	33 1/2
Iron (Strains) lb.	1.75 1/2	1.60 1/2
Aluminum 1 lb.	17	17
Silver N.Y. oz.	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2

# U.S. Commodity Prices

COMMODITY INDEXES  
Moody's Index (base 100)  
Dec. 31, 1971: 388.9 378.4  
\*Nominal, †Adjusted

NEW YORK FUTURES  
March 18, '72  
Wheat sugar No. 11: May 8.60-83, July 8.60-87, Sept. 8.60-83, Oct. 8.25, March 7.70, May 7.78, July 7.68, b. b.  
Wool: May 81.0 b, Oct. 83.1 b.  
Cocoa: March 34.08, May 25.88, July 21.88, Sept. 20.88, Nov. 27.28, March 27.88.  
Copper: March 82.76, May 83.16, July 85.80, Sept. 84.00, Oct. 84.20, Dec. 84.80, March '73 84.80.  
Orange juice (frozen concentrated): March 54.95 b, May 53.30, July 50.80 b, Sept. 48.10, Nov. 48.35, Jan. '73 44.20, March '73 62.76, May 62.76, July 157.60.  
Potatoes: April 5.74, May 5.33.  
Silver: March 181.80, May 182.50, July 182.10, Sept. 182.50, Dec. 182.20, Jan. '73 182.00, March '73 182.00, May 182.00, July 182.10.

(a) asked; (b) bid; (c) nominal.  
COTTON No. 11  
May 33.85 39.88 38.65 31.05 +20  
July 37.98 32.38 37.83 31.75 +20  
Sept 37.98 32.38 37.83 31.75 +20  
Oct 31.95 32.27 31.92 32.20 +25  
March 32.10 32.00 32.85 32.10 +7  
July 32.25 32.46 32.25 32.25 +5  
-8.82.

CHICAGO FUTURES  
Open High Low Close Prev. Close

WHEAT  
Mar 1.40 1.67 1.65 1.60 1.61  
May 1.45 1.62 1.60 1.57 1.59  
Jul 1.48 1.65 1.60 1.54 1.56  
Sep 1.48 1.65 1.60 1.54 1.56  
Dec 1.48 1.65 1.60 1.54 1.56

COFFEE  
Mar 1.25 1.25 1.20 1.21 1.21 1/4  
May 1.25 1.25 1.20 1.21 1.21 1/4  
Jul 1.27 1.27 1.22 1.23 1.23 1/4  
Sep 1.27 1.27 1.22 1.23 1.23 1/4  
Nov 1.27 1.27 1.22 1.23 1.23 1/4  
Jan 1.27 1.27 1.22 1.23 1.23 1/4

SOYBEANS  
Mar 1.31 1.31 1.26 1.27 1.27 1/4  
May 1.31 1.31 1.26 1.27 1.27 1/4  
Jul 1.31 1.31 1.26 1.27 1.27 1/4  
Sep 1.31 1.31 1.26 1.27 1.27 1/4  
Nov 1.31 1.31 1.26 1.27 1.27 1/4  
Jan 1.31 1.31 1.26 1.27 1.27 1/4

SOYBEAN MEAL  
Mar 1.46 1.46 1.42 1.43 1.43 1/4  
May 1.46 1.46 1.42 1.43 1.43 1/4  
Jul 1.46 1.46 1.42 1.43 1.43 1/4  
Sep 1.46 1.46 1.42 1.43 1.43 1/4  
Nov 1.46 1.46 1.42 1.43 1.43 1/4  
Jan 1.46 1.46 1.42 1.43 1.43 1/4

SOYBEAN MEAL  
Mar 91.20 91.70 91.15 91.75 91.40  
May 91.20 91.70 91.15 91.75 91.40  
Jul 91.20 91.70 91.15 91.75 91.40  
Sep 91.20 91.70 91.15 91.75 91.40  
Nov 91.20 91.70 91.15 91.75 91.40  
Jan 91.20 91.70 91.15 91.75 91.40

SILVER  
Apr 154.1 154.3 154.1 154.9 153.7  
May 154.1 154.3 154.1 154.9 153.7  
Jun 154.1 154.3 154.1 154.9 153.7  
Jul 154.1 154.3 154.1 154.9 153.7  
Aug 154.1 154.3 154.1 154.9 153.7  
Sep 154.1 154.3 154.1 154.9 153.7  
Oct 154.1 154.3 154.1 154.9 153.7  
Nov 154.1 154.3 154.1 154.9 153.7  
Dec 154.1 154.3 154.1 154.9 153.7

LIVE BEEF CATTLE  
Apr 34.27 34.72 34.38 34.70 34.47  
May 34.27 34.72 34.38 34.70 34.47  
Jun 34.27 34.72 34.38 34.70 34.47  
Jul 34.27 34.72 34.38 34.70 34.47  
Aug 34.27 34.72 34.38 34.70 34.47  
Sep 34.27 34.72 34.38 34.70 34.47  
Oct 34.27 34.72 34.38 34.70 34.47  
Nov 34.27 34.72 34.38 34.70 34.47  
Dec 34.27 34.72 34.38 34.70 34.47

LIVE HOGS  
Apr 24.80 25.10 24.77 25.10 24.82  
May 24.80 25.10 24.77 25.10 24.82  
Jun 24.80 25.10 24.77 25.10 24.82  
Jul 24.80 25.10 24.77 25.10 24.82  
Aug 24.80 25.10 24.77 25.10 24.82  
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Nov 24.80 25.10 24.77 25.10 24.82  
Dec 24.80 25.10 24.77 25.10 24.82

LAMB EGGS  
Mar 27.50 27.50 26.50 27.00 26.25  
Apr 27.50 27.50 26.50 27.00 26.25  
May 27.50 27.50 26.50 27.00 26.25  
Jun 27.50 27.50 26.50 27.00 26.25  
Jul 27.50 27.50 26.50 27.00 26.25  
Aug 27.50 27.50 26.50 27.00 26.25  
Sep 27.50 27.50 26.50 27.00 26.25  
Oct 27.50 27.50 26.50 27.00 26.25  
Nov 27.50 27.50 26.50 27.00 26.25  
Dec 27.50 27.50 26.50 27.00 26.25

FROZEN PORK BELLIES  
Mar 45.75 45.75 45.75 41.30 40.15  
Apr 45.75 45.75 45.75 41.30 40.15  
May 45.75 45.75 45.75 41.30 40.15  
Jun 45.75 45.75 45.75 41.30 40.15  
Jul 45.75 45.75 45.75 41.30 40.15  
Aug 45.75 45.75 45.75 41.30 40.15  
Sep 45.75 45.75 45.75 41.30 40.15  
Oct 45.75 45.75 45.75 41.30 40.15  
Nov 45.75 45.75 45.75 41.30 40.15  
Dec 45.75 45.75 45.75 41.30 40.15

Sales: March 477; Feb 543; March 11; May 1; June 2; July 2; Aug 1; Sept 4; Oct 1; Nov 1; Dec 1.

NEW HIGHS AND LOWS  
NEW HIGH-42  
Andor Clay Gold Inc 41.30 40.15  
ARAC Steel 41.30 40.15  
Avon Prod 41.30 40.15  
Baker Oil 41.30 40.15  
Barnhart 41.30 40.15  
Brumf 41.30 40.15  
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1972







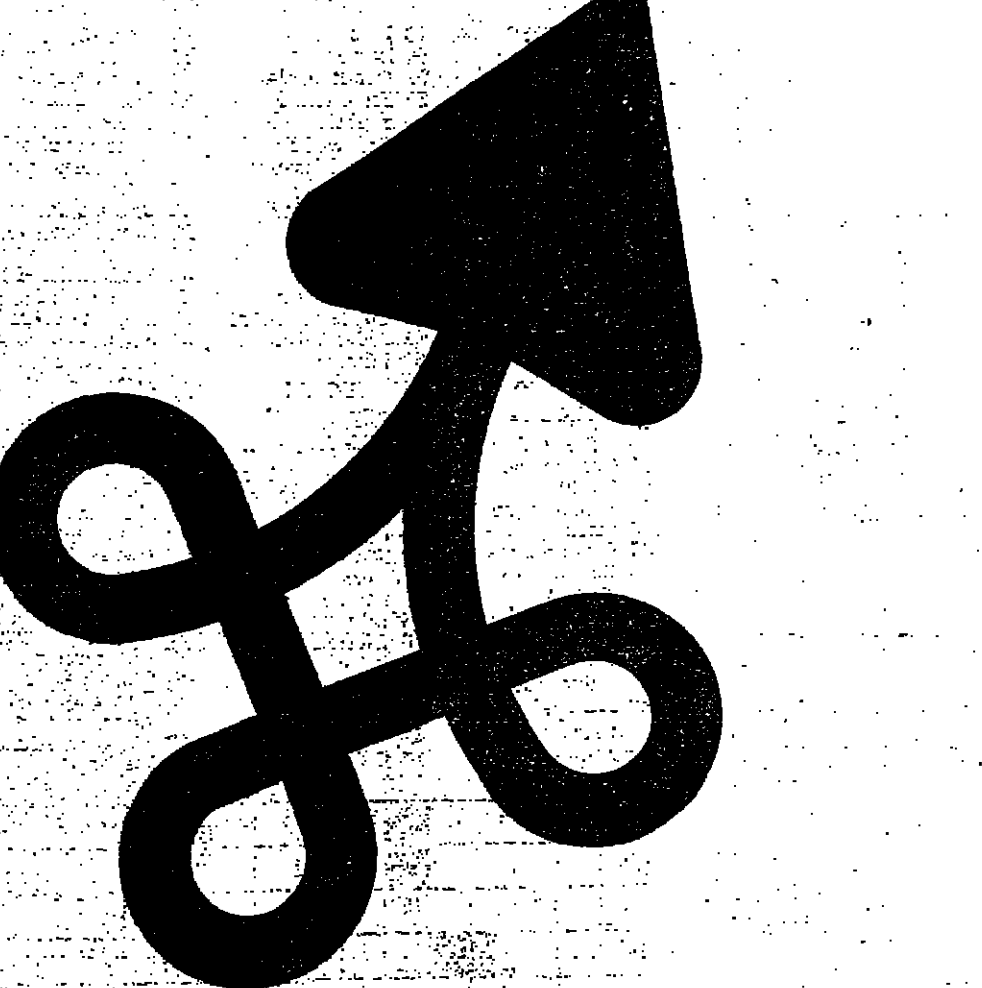
—1971-72— Stocks and		Sls.	Net
High	Low	100s	First High Low Last Ch'g

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## Observer

## In the Phasing Chamber

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The night of the Phasing Chamber, the most important economists in America were gathered around a big table at the White House with a man everybody called "Dick."

"At the risk of sounding unduly dramatic," Dick said at a moment when the discussion had become hopelessly murky, "there is not one thing that has been made perfectly clear to me about Phase 2."

One economist said he would try to show how Phase 2 would stop inflation. To do so, he said, he would ask Dick to think in terms of his personal economic situation.



Baker

"First off, Dick," he went on, "we set up a Pay Board. They tell you, 'No more pay raises, old fellow, unless you get the Pay Board to okay them.' What happens?"

"I go to the Pay Board," said Dick, "and tell them I need a raise, and they come across with the okay."

"That's where you're wrong," Dick said. "After I have the Pay Board to okay them, they tell me, 'No more pay raises, old fellow, unless you get the Pay Board to okay them.' What happens?"

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Americans don't think in types. They think in terms of brands. Steam beer is as different from lager as roquefort is from cheddar.

## Beer That Quenched Thirst of the '49ers

By Charles Hillinger

SAN FRANCISCO—The thirst of the '49ers during the gold rush gave birth to a brew called steam beer.

At one time there were hundreds of steam beer breweries up and down the Pacific Coast. There were 27 in San Francisco alone. Today there is only one.

The Anchor Steam Beer Brewery claims to be the only steam beer brewery left on earth—the smallest brewery in America.

"There were seven steam beer breweries still in existence when Prohibition began," said Fritz Maytag, 34, owner and brewmaster at Anchor. "Only Anchor survived that disastrous era."

He pulled a glass of the deep amber brew from a tap in a 19th-century beer box, then explained what steam beer is. "There are many types of beers in the world—lager, stout, porter, ale, weiss, lambic, lovin, to name a few. Different brewing methods create different types of beers."

## Difference

"Americans don't think in types. They think in terms of brands. Fundamentally, most American beer is the same type—American-style lager beer."

Steam beer, he said, is as different from lager as roquefort is from cheddar.

Anchor steam beer is darker,

stronger and slightly more bitter than traditional light American lagers. "It's heavy, like homemade bread," Mr. Maytag said. "It doesn't take much to fill you up."

In spite of its name, steam is not part of the brewing process. Nor do Mr. Maytag or his four assistants—the total force at the brewery—put a hot poker in the beer, a tradition in some German breweries.

"Steam was a nickname given this type of beer," the brewmaster said, "because of the large amount of pressure built up in kegs in the brewing process."

## Foamy Head

"There is a second fermentation in making steam beer. A new brew is added to the finished brew. All the carbonation comes from this second fermentation."

"That's why steam beer always has a big foamy head. The gas is forced to remain in the beer. It's like champagne—keeping the cork in the bottle."

In the old days, Mr. Maytag said, brewers waited for the steam (pressure) built up in big wooden barrels before dispensing them to local saloons. Steam beer had more pressure (steam) than the other beers.

It was the lack of ice and ice merchants in San Francisco that spawned steam beer, Mr. Maytag said.



Fritz Maytag draws a glass of steam beer in his tap room.

San Francisco was teeming with miners and would-be miners. "Like all robust, hearty men, they were a thirsty lot," the brewmaster said. "But there was no ice to brew the beer."

Lager ferments at near freezing temperatures. "So, the brewers did their best. They fermented at much higher temperatures," he said, and "luckily, San Francisco's temperate climate made it possible to brew a special beer without ice."

At the time that was the major difference between steam beer and the larger brewed elsewhere in the United States. But beer in America in the past 120 years has evolved into a milder, lighter, less bitter product.

"Not steam beer, however," Mr. Maytag emphasized. "It stayed the same. We use one pound of hops per barrel. Instead of a quarter of a pound as do other breweries."

"Our beer is made only of

barley malt and hops. No corn or rice or other grains are used to lighten the brew."

## Machinery

Mr. Maytag's brewery dates back to 1868. Much of the original machinery is still in use—a century-old malt mill, an old copper brew kettle and mash tun.

Anchor was sold only as draft beer at 30 outlets—mostly old San Francisco saloons where it had been sold for decades—until last June. Now it is bottled and for sale at many San Francisco liquor stores as well.

Production has gone from 800 barrels in 1969 to 1,200 barrels in 1970 and 2,100 barrels last year.

Because of the limited volume and its "handmade" brewing process, the beer is expensive, selling at 41 cents a 12-ounce bottle in liquor stores.

## PEOPLE: Mrs. Nixon Begins A New Decade

Mrs. Pat Nixon was 60 yesterday, but, as is her custom, she will not celebrate her birthday until today, St. Patrick's Day. She is planning nothing elaborate, just a small family celebration with her married daughters, Tricia and Julie. Speaking to reporters at the White House, the youthful-looking Mrs. Nixon said she is "too busy to grow old."



Mrs. Richard Nixon on her 60th birthday yesterday.

CONGRATULATIONS: To Richard Cray, 20, and Lawson Downing, 17, who claimed a world's seaway record of 144 hours in Santa Ana, Calif., yesterday. They said the previous record of 124 hours was set in northern California in 1970. And while they were seaway away, nine organists were playing away at a music store in Boston. Each of them, according to a knowledgeable source at the store (a Wuritzer Black) had broken the previous record of 50 consecutive hours. The nine were still at it when this edition went to press.

At Guettersloh, West Germany, the abdominal pains which had been bothering Mrs. Gisela Dangberg for eight months and which her doctor said were gallstones ended when she gave birth to a six-pound boy.

DIVORCED: Actor Steve McQueen, 42, by his wife of 15 years, the former Nellie Adams, a dancer, actress, in Santa Monica, Calif., on grounds of "irreconcilable differences." Mrs. McQueen was awarded custody of their two children, a property settlement probably in excess of \$1 million, and ten years' alimony starting at \$7,000 a month and scaling down to \$2,000 in 1982. CHARGED: Singer Jaye P. Morgan, 42, and her drummer, Peter Donald, 27, with possession of marijuana, at New Orleans, where they were changing planes from California to Puerto Rico. Officers said that more than two ounces of pot were found in their possession during a routine weapons check of passengers. Released on \$1,500 bond, Miss Morgan said: "It's all a simple misunderstanding. I'm no criminal." AWARDED: The Hasty Pudding Club, to Dustin Hoffman, elected actor of the year and called "unquestionably the greatest star of the younger generation" by Harvard University's Hasty Pudding theatrical club. RECOVERING: Dr. Albert E.

Sabin, developer of the oral vaccine for polio, who was released from Cleveland (Ohio) Clinic after open-heart surgery. Following a month in Palm Beach, Fla., Dr. Sabin will return to Toronto, where he is president of the Wellman Institute.

Two Australian bank employees were called a taxi to take them and 4,500 Australian dollars (\$4,700) from one branch of the National Bank to another in the suburbs of Melbourne. When the taxi wouldn't start, the bankers volunteered to get out and push, only to hear the driver start up the motor with the ignition key and drive off. The taxi was later found abandoned. The money wasn't.

Actor Cary Grant, 68, has filed a \$3 million suit against Esquire magazine and a clothing manufacturer whose advertisement, he contends, has subjected him to "humiliation and public ridicule." The ad, in the August, 1971, issue of Esquire, shows, he said, a 1945 picture of him, claiming he is dressed in the style of the 1970s. In his suit, Grant described himself as a man who "presently maintains through the United States and elsewhere a phenomenal reputation as a star performer of great magnitude and public appeal." The ad, he said, gave the impression that he had to revert to commercial advertising because of "reduced and pressing economic circumstances."

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## Laughs at Announcement A's Unsigned Blue Says He's Retiring

OAKLAND, Calif., March 16 (AP)—Blue baseball's top attraction in 1971, said today he is retiring from the game because Oakland A's owner Charles O. Finley has refused to raise his contract offer.

Blue, the 25-year-old pitcher who was 24-3 in his first full major league season, giggled when he announced his decision at a press conference that he would take a job in business instead of pitching for the A's this season for \$50,000. Blue has asked for a \$60,000 contract.

"I'm sorry. I'm supposed to be serious," Blue said after breaking up in the middle of his prepared statement.

Blue and his attorney, Robert J. Grant of Los Angeles, said Finley repeated his \$50,000 one-year contract offer by telephone from Chicago last night.

"It is with deep regret and sadness I announce my leaving baseball," Blue said in a statement. "I had hoped my career would have been longer. While it was short, it was packed with excitement."

The left-handed pitcher received a salary of \$14,750 last year, when he earned the American League's Cy Young and Most Valuable Player awards.

Blue said he has received an offer to work for Duracell Products of Los Angeles as vice-president in charge of public relations. The job reportedly pays \$48,000 a year.

Blue and his attorney began negotiations with Finley by asking for \$115,000. Finley countered with a \$50,000 offer and has stuck with it throughout more than the last two months.

"I believe my requests are reasonable and that I have indicated a good-faith willingness to compromise," said Blue, who later asked for \$92,500 and, according to Finley, indicated once he'd sign for \$85,000.

## Fiasconaro Sets 400-Meter Mark

GENOA, March 16 (Reuters)—South African-born Marcello Fiasconaro set a world indoor record of 48.1 seconds for the 400-meter run last night during an international track and field meet here.

Fiasconaro, now living in Italy, clipped one-tenth of a second off the previous mark set by American Tommie Smith in 1967.

Finley said he had received an offer to work for Duracell Products of Los Angeles as vice-president in charge of public relations. The job reportedly pays \$48,000 a year.

Blue has offered to play for \$50,000 if he did not have to sign a contract that would bind him to the same team next year.

Finley turned the proposal down along with several others made by the pitcher, including one to have the baseball commissioner's office set up arbitration.

Blue refused to answer questions after reading his statement.

Angry Owner

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 16 (UPI)—August A. Busch Jr., president of the St. Louis Cardinals, said yesterday that he "didn't give a damn" whether big league players struck over demands for an improved fringe benefits program.

The members of the Major League Baseball Players Association have threatened to strike if baseball clubs provide more money for the health and insurance benefits of the players' pension plan after a three-year contract expires March 31.

The clubs, contributing \$5,400,000 a year now to the pension fund, have offered to increase their contribution to \$5,000,000 for one year or \$5,000,000 for each of four years.

Busch said he felt that ball clubs had been "as fair as we can be" in providing salaries, a great pension plan and everything while trying not to raise ticket prices.

The 72-year-old board chairman of Anheuser-Busch Company said, "Few American and National League ball clubs really make any money. I can't speak for other clubs, but frankly, I wouldn't give a damn if the players went out."

Busch estimated that the loss might be \$1.5 million or more if the Cardinals did not play this summer.

"I appreciate this could be a considerable blow to other ball clubs who don't have our corporate structure," he said, "but I'm afraid that the player demands, plus the attempt to rule out the reserve clause, is getting impossible to operate reasonably."

Exhibition Baseball

London 4, Atlanta 1 (AP)—The Atlanta Braves and the London Braves played a friendly exhibition game last night at the London Sports Center. The London Braves won 4-1.

Finley said he had received an offer to work for Duracell Products of Los Angeles as vice-president in charge of public relations. The job reportedly pays \$48,000 a year.

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

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Raymond Poulidor

... No. 1 smile



Eddy Merckx

... defeated

## Poulidor Beats Merckx to Win Cycle Classic

NICE, March 16 (AP)—France's Raymond Poulidor, the constant No. 2 man in cycling for many years, defeated Belgium's Eddy Merckx in the second half of today's final lap to win the Paris-Nice classic.

Merckx, the favorite to win the event for the fourth successive year, was still leading by 15 seconds over Poulidor after this morning's 155.5-kilometer (95-mile) half-stage from Hyeres to Nice.

But Poulidor, 36, at last managed to defeat the Belgian world champion in the second half of the final stage, a race against the clock through the La Turbie pass, above this French Riviera city.

Poulidor clocked 30 minutes 4 seconds over the 95-kilometer (six-mile) climb. Merckx was second in 20 minutes 26 seconds, losing 22 seconds to Poulidor, who won the classic by six seconds.

Merckx was handicapped by severe bruises sustained in a fall at the end of the third stage. Spaniard Luis Ocaña, third overall, clocked 20 minutes 48 seconds, to finish fourth in the last half-stage, behind Frenchman Raymond Poulidor.

Another Spaniard, Manuel Lora, was fifth and Denmark's Leif Mortensen was sixth.

Today's first half-stage was won by Belgian Eddy Peelman.

## Canadiens Move To Within Two Of Second Place

TORONTO, March 16 (UPI)—Frank Mahovlich scored two goals and assisted on two others as the Montreal Canadiens downed the Toronto Maple Leafs, 5-2, last night, and stretched their unbeaten streak to 11 games.

Montreal, which has lost only once in its last 23 games, now trails second-place New York by only two points in the National Hockey League's East Division.

The Leafs' loss was their first in eight games under interim coach Frank (King) Clancy.

Black Hawks 3, Rangers 1

Chicago beat New York for the first time this year and moved to within two points of clinching its second straight West Division lead.

The Black Hawks completely controlled the Rangers in scoring, 3-1 victory, as they outshot them, 21-15, and outscored them with persistent forechecking.

New York has beaten Chicago twice this year and played three ties.

## ILTF Has Hopes Open Tennis Will Return

LONDON, March 16 (NYT)—Basil Rey, secretary of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, said yesterday that World Championship Tennis' decision not to allow its professionals to play at Wimbledon need not mean the end of open tennis.

He said he was "very disappointed" that his organization and WCT had been unable to reach agreement during talks here last weekend. He added that both sides wanted to hold further discussions. Their differences include WCT's demands for corporate fees, in effect, appearance money.

"The door isn't closed," he said. "It's a stalemate at the moment, but we'll talk again."

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

Utah 107, Indiana 108 (Walt 24, Stacy 30; Brown 21, Lewis 21).

## Men's Cup Tightened By Swiss

Bruggmann 1st  
In Giant Slalom

By Mike Katz

VAL GARDENA, Italy, March 16 (NYT)—With three days remaining in the season, another skier has entered the men's World Cup race.

Edmund Bruggmann of Switzerland, a bushy-browed veteran who was 81 next month, won a thrilling two-man giant slalom today by more than three seconds from Reinhold Tritschler of Austria and jumped to fifth place in the standings, only 24 points behind the leader, Henri Duvillard of France, who now has 120.

Duvillard finished eighth, more than five seconds behind Bruggmann, to pick up three World Cup points and move six ahead of Jean-Noel Augert of France and Bernhard Russi of Switzerland, who both failed to finish.

Those of the defending Cup champion, made a bad edging mistake (he dug his skis into the snow too hard) about ten gates from the finish of the second run and wound up seventh after lying fourth after the first heat.

Thoenen earned four points and trails Duvillard by only nine with two special slaloms and one giant slalom remaining in the next three days.

Andrzej Bachleda of Poland, who came into the race in fifth place with 93 points, was a well-beaten 12th and seems out of contention now.

Never before in World Cup history have there been five races in five days and fatigue, accentuated by heavy travel to playing a major role. Tomorrow, the white circle moves to Madonna di Campiglio, 75 miles away over the mountains. Right after a special slalom there, the teams part for Fra Loup, France, 360 or 400 miles away, depending on which roads are open, and the concluding races Saturday and Sunday.

The leaders seem quite tired at the end of this long season which began earlier in the season, Duvillard and Augert (who was 12th after the first heat and very much in contention to pick up a point or two) both ridiculed the idea of having such a giant slalom—about 1,920 meters (more than 1 1/8 miles) for each heat. It was the longest of the season.

The heavy schedule is the result of a postponement by bad weather earlier in the season, which has to end Sunday because Fra Loup has already rented its hotel rooms to tourists for Monday. Any complaints the skiers might have get no sympathy from Serge Lang, the Swiss journalist who invented and runs the World Cup.

"That's what they're getting paid for," said Lang, ending a suggestion with a prepositional phrase. "Bruggmann, second to Thoenen in the Olympic giant slalom, seems the only contender not tired. Between heats, he was approached by Augert, who wanted confirmation that the course was tough."

"Tired, Ed!" asked the Frenchman. "No." "What?" gasped Augert, obviously the loser of the small psychological battle. "You've got to be tired."

Bruggmann, the fastest in each heat, downplayed his chances for the World Cup. "I'm too far back," he said. "Even with another victory, I'll only have about 120 points."

For the United States men's team, giant slalom is a dirty word. The best American finisher was 10-year-old Don Bowles of Sandy Ore., who joined the team recently after virtually clinching the Can-Am title. Bowles was 34th, more than 12 seconds behind Bruggmann.

Men's Giant Slalom

1. Edmund Bruggmann, Switzerland, 3:41.61 (3:44.80, 3:40.42).

2. Reinhold Tritschler, Austria, 3:44.92 (3:48.55, 3:41.29).

3. Roland Thoenen, Italy, 3:45.06 (3:57.54, 3:47.58).

4. Hans Hintermaier, Austria, 3:45.31 (3:56.11, 3:49.51).

5. Henri Duvillard, France, 3:47.00 (3:57.46, 3:46.54).

6. Jean-Noel Augert, France, 3:47.00 (3:57.46, 3:46.54).

7. Karl Schranz, Austria, 3:47.00 (3:57.46, 3:46.54).

8. Mike Leffert, Eugene, Ore., 3:47.00 (3:57.46, 3:46.54).

9. Erik Haaker, Norway, 3:47.00 (3:57.46, 3:46.54).

10. Erik Haaker, Norway, 3:47.00 (3:57.46, 3:46.54).



NOT FENCED IN—Golfers Gary Player of South Africa, a physical fitness buff, doesn't let a locked gate keep him out of a high school track. Player, in Macon, Ga., on a business trip, ran a mile in 5 minutes 56 seconds.

## Kentucky Campaigns to Keep Rupp

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT)—Kentucky's 20th appearance in the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament has spurred momentum to have Adolph Rupp remain as the Wildcats coach.

The movement, born on Kentucky's campus among its 25,000 students and thousands of alumni, has spread throughout the state. Petitions, newspaper and radio advertisements are urging that the state law be changed to enable Rupp to serve beyond the mandatory retirement age of 70.

Rupp, completing his 43rd season as coach, was 70 last Sept. 2 and is scheduled to retire before July 1.

Kentucky won its 27th Southeastern Conference championship this year and tonight faces Marquette in the semifinals of the Midwest regionals in Dayton, Ohio.

When Kentucky beat Tennessee, 67-66, in a conference playoff last week, prominently displayed next to the score in the Lexington Herald Leader was a three-column, six-inch returnable coupon asking the people of Kentucky to petition for the retention of Rupp.

The ad, with a photograph of Rupp, urged that the "board of trustees of the university, state legislators and the governor retain Rupp as coach as long as he remains in good health."

"Keep Coach Rupp. Committee" listed its addresses as Post Office Box 763 in Lexington and Radio Station WKLO in Louisville.

Many of Rupp's former players, including Dan Issel and Mike Pratt of the Kentucky Colonels in the American Basketball Association and Mike Casey, a Kentucky student and the scor-

ing star of last season's team, are among the leaders of the drive.

Rupp, whose teams have won 874 games, more than any other coach, is solidly behind the movement to keep him coaching.

"They can leave me with my team," he said by telephone, or they may as well take me out of the Lexington cemetery. I don't want them to stick me in some office a mile from the Coliseum and let me make speeches. This school, its teams and basketball have been my life. I want to stay in basketball coaching."

Only John Wooden, coach of the University of California, Los Angeles, whose teams have won the last five National Collegiate titles and seven of the last eight, has more national championships than Rupp. Kentucky won in 1948, 1949, 1951 and 1958.

Rupp has often said he would like his Wildcats to win one more title for him. That hardly appears likely with the strength of UCLA, which plays Weber State in Salt Lake City tonight.

The victory over Tennessee, which gave Kentucky its fifth straight conference title, made

Rupp forget for the moment about his chronically ailing legs, diabetic condition and high blood pressure.

Kentucky won 20 games during the regular season, but its six losses were the most since the 1966-67 season and winning the conference title was one of its most difficult tasks in years.

There is no more fervent enthusiast for Kentucky than Rupp, a Kansas boy who traded a Midwestern twang for a soft-spoken drawl.

His coaching career has been dynamic, controversial and colorful. He has picked up many nicknames. Because of his estate in the pleasant, rolling country outside Lexington, where he watches over his prize hatters, he is often called the Baron of Bluegrass Country.

Since his favorite coaching attire is a double-breasted brown suit, he is also known as the Man in the Brown Suit.

In his first game as Kentucky coach in 1930, the fastbreaking Wildcats raced to a 67-19 victory over Georgetown (Ky.) College. Kentucky defeated Notre Dame, 81-73, for Rupp's 723rd victory, it established him as the most-winning coach in college basketball history. The honor had previously belonged to Forrest (Phog) Allen of Kansas, who retired after 46 seasons with 721 victories. Rupp, in his playing days, was a benchwarmer under Coach Phog Allen.

Someone once recited to Rupp Grantland Rice's celebrated lines: "When the one great scorer comes to write against your name, he marks not that you won or lost, but how you played the game."

Rupp commented: "Well now, I just don't know about that. If winning isn't so important, why do they keep score?"

NCAA Schedule

Thursday's Games

East Regional

At Manhattan, N.Y. Va. Villanova (24-6) vs. Penn (24-2).

South Central (24-4) vs. No. Caro. Midwest Regional

Marquette (24-1) vs. Kentucky (20-9). Fla. St. (24-5) vs. Miami (17-6).

Midwest Regional

EW La. (24-3) vs. Louisville (23-3). Texas (19-7) vs. Kansas St. (18-2).

West Regional

At Salt Lake City

Utah St. (18-9) vs. UCLA (24-0).

Long Beach St. (24-3) vs. San Fran. (17-1).

## CLASS



